The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2066. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Approaching Disruption of the Republic.

Deplorable Picture of its Present Condition.

NECESSITY FOR AN AMERICAN PROTECTORATE

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, April 19, 1858.

The task of keeping up a correspondence with you—of illustrating, by every semi-monthly mail, the changes and gyrations in Mexican politics and Government—is one that turns stale and distasteful on your correspondent's hands, from the entire want of one ray of hope, and from the absence of one favorable feature in the dying throes of this distracted and misgoverned country. I wish it were in my power to make clear to you the actual point of moral degradation and political misrule to which we, as a people, have arrived. The truth, however, if it were painted, of itself would be too startling to convince the American people. It would not be believed. I shall, therefore, not now endeavor to give you a comprehensive view of our actual position, but shall detail the condition of things in the different Departments, and leave the readers of the TIMES to draw their conclusions.

By carefully noting the apparent decay that is taking place in the nationality of Mexico, your readers may perhaps solve the problem of the immediate destiny of Mexico. The thinking people of this country are now coolly calculating the position of the nation. All, I believe, are coming to the conclusion that ere long some foreign intervention must take place. The present Government and people are hoping for an intervention or protectorate that may be made or given by European powers. Of this sympathy, on the part of the conservatives, for European influence here, there can be no doubt. I speak now only of the politicians. The men of wealth, who have large vested interests in the country, I believe, almost universally, are converts to the Monroe doctrine, and therefore look to an American intervention in the adjustment and settlement of this anarchize country. Such is the division of sentiment amongst the people of this country, unless I may notice the imbecile *puro* party that still wishes to live to rob the Church of its last dollar, and thereby enrich its own partisans. But I will not speculate further; I will endeavor to give you a picture of the country.

Let us commence, in the first place, with the State of Sonora, the now most northernmost limit. Within the past few days we have received news of the complete overthrow of the party of JESUS GONDORA, and the death of that person. This overthrow leaves that State opposed to the present Zuloaga Government, and governed by a man who is incompetent to do more than hurry the destruction which has been going on by the hands of the savages. The State of Sonora is lost to the central power and rapidly going to ruin.

Chihuahua still remains opposed to the present Government. The traders of that section still follow their system of contraband trade, and the people in the producing districts are gradually becoming poorer and poorer from the inroads of the savages. The people, from all accounts, are straining their eyes with anxiety to see the first approach of the Americans.

In Durango little is recorded by the journals but the outrages of the Indians, who carry off with impunity not only the horses and cattle from the haciendas, but, where their lust or fancy may urge, the most beautiful young women. The forces stationed in the presidios are, from fear or actual inability, unable to put any stop to their outrages. This poor and enfeebled State has, from fear, recognized the present Government.

Zacatecas has been subjected by the troops of the present Government. The city of Zacatecas fell after a deal of firing, but the official bulletins fail to enumerate the loss on either side. The place surrendered through General MANERO, who entered and took possession of Zacatecas in the name of the present Government, has pronounced in favor of SANTA ANNA. The social condition of Zacatecas is not much better than that of Durango and Chihuahua.

Jalisco, that lately fell into the hands of the Government, is represented, by letters recently received from them, to be in the most deplorable position. The country is infested with thieving bands, who plunder haciendas, and assassinate the owners and employes in the most horrid manner. The arm of law and order cannot be raised, for there is no such protection in the land. The forces of the Government, under the unscrupulous BLANCARTE, are marching against the State of Colima, which, at last advices, remained faithful to the Constitutionalists. What with the forces of the Government marching in different directions, levying contributions, and the bands of marauders, the State of Jalisco may be truly said to be in the most complete state of anarchy.

The State of Colima, which is one of the most quiet and orderly in the Republic, was, at last advices, still faithful to the Constitutionalists. A report reached this last night that JUAREZ and his Cabinet had abandoned their seat of Government at Colima, and that on the 11th inst. they had taken passage for the United States, *vid* Panama, with a view of coming to Vera Cruz to establish their Government. [This is correct, as we have already learned from our Panama Correspondent.]

Sinaloa, which is governed by YANEZ, has acknowledged the Zuloaga Government. The exact value of Gen. YANEZ may be understood when it is known that by an agreement with COMONFORT he had all the customs revenues of Mazatlan and San Blas, on condition he would keep order in the West. JUAREZ wished to take some of the revenues to fight his battles with. YANEZ refused, and joins this party because he hopes to continue in his snug situation. The Government, of course, will be forced to yield to his wishes. What disorder prevails in the State of Sinaloa, we are not permitted to learn, as no mails are now received from that quarter.

In the State of Michoacan the Constitutionalists still hold out. PEREZ GOMEZ has been sent against MORELIA, but no good has yet come of his expedition, as the Government organ has not yet spoken a word. Robbery and assassination is going on in Michoacan at a most barbarous rate. Several haciendas have been entirely destroyed, and a few unfortunate creatures have been assassinated.

Guerrero has not yet taken any active part in the strife. Old ALVAREZ still adheres to his plan of Ayutla, and, from all I can hear, is beginning to get his old and feeble blood worked up to a fighting point. He has sent some 2,000 of his *Pintos*, (spotted Indians,) under some of his trusty Generals, up from the South, and they have been making sad havoc on the haciendas of the south of Puebla, and in the District of Cuernavaca. They have plundered and wasted the haciendas wherever they have gone. On the Cuernavaca, a large number of assassinations are added to their list of outrages. On some estates in that District the most deadly encounters have taken place.

From Oaxaca we hear little. That State still remains true to the Constitution of 1857. Twice have the forces of the Government, sent there to subdue the State, been most completely defeated. The industry of that State has suffered severely. The unprincipled leaders of the different bands who have served that State, have beggared the population, and on the last retreat of the defeated Government troops, after they had lost their arms they fell to work and destroyed, in the most Vandalic manner, every hacienda they came across.

The States in the Central American portion of Mexico, are all in civil strife, with the exception of Tehuantepec. Tabasco is the scene of civil war, and Yucatan, as always, is the theatre of civil strife amongst the whites, and of outrage and plunder on the part of the Indians, who now have control of the interior of that unfortunate State. Their march towards the coast is every day becoming more secure.

The State of Puebla is at the present time in a most forlorn condition. The southern portion of the State is overrun by the *pintos* from the South. All kinds of industry is broken up in that quarter, and most of the families have sought refuge in the city o Puebla, to preserve the females from outrage, which, in many cases, has taken place. No class of pro duce can be transported to Puebla from that section. In the southern portion of Puebla, and the small Territory of Tlaxcala, there is a mix ure of Government troops and Constitutionalists scattered here and there. At the present moment the Constitutionalists are much the stronger of the two. Gen. ECHEAGARAY, a few days since, took the line of march for Orizava. To-day or to-morrow we should hear of his arrival at or near that place. LA LLAVE is at Orizava to receive ECHEAGARAY, but I think he will not have a large enough force concentrated there to give ECHEAGARAY a defeat. The city of Puebla is still filled with barricades, and the commerce is nearly, if not quite, used up, from the long and tiresome siege that has been kept up there. Besides, goods for Puebla are not now permitted to leave Vera Cruz.

The State of Vera Cruz, the present centre of the Constitutionalist forces, is getting along much better than most of her sister States. Vera Cruz has her Custom-House, and appears determined to hang out as long as she can, or until her side gains.

San Luis Potosi is now the theatre of the most outrages, robberies and destructions of property. If we can credit in the least the official reports, the forces of Governor DEGOLLADO are sacking the haciendas as bad in San Luis as the pirates are in the south of Puebla. WISEMAN, with a considerable force, is marching on San Luis to oppose the movements of DEGOLLADO. At present the State is mostly in the hands of the Constitutionalists.

Tamaulipas is almost entirely in the hands of the Constitutionalists. Tampico, inside the walls, is all the Government holds. Governor GARZA has been for several weeks besieging the city. As yet we hear of his gaining no particular success. GARZA has lately been committing some queer acts. He has published a decree, declaring free for *denouncement* (preëmption) all uncultivated lands in the State of Tamaulipas. This is unquestionably intended as an inducement for *peaceably* disposed persons in the United States to migrate to Tamaulipas, and grow rich upon the fat lands of that prolific State. He has also taken it into his head to collect double dues from vessels leaving the port, he having possession and control of the bar. A French and a Spanish vessel-of-war have left Vera Cruz to go to Tampico to protest against this. For my own part, I think their movement is only to assist the Government in gaining the day there. The conduct of the French and Spanish officials in this country is most contemptible, from the clear interest manifested in trying to put down the Constitutionalists.

As to the State of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, it is Vidaurri, and VIDAURRI, I believe, is working for the Sierra Madre Republic. This mad and futile scheme I fear will find too many supporters in the United States. It must fail, for foreign powers cannot recognize a new Republic without looking into the accounts of the old concern and foreseeing the way in which they are to be paid. An investigation, I think, must tend to an adjustment of the whole nation according to the ideas you have so boldly enunciated. The TIMES must have the credit of first proposing the only remedy that must ultimately be applied to Mexico—an American Protectorate.

I have now given your readers a glance at the condition of things in the Departments, and now must conclude with a brief sketch of things in this capital. What interests the American reader most is to learn how the affairs of his own nation are getting along here. I regret it is not in my power to speak favorably of American influence or American diplomacy here. I may be too fast in speaking disparagingly of American influence, but I only allude to it so far as the interests of the American nation are officially represented here. Within the past fortnight a disastrous break-down has occurred to some negotiations the resident American Minister here was attempting with the government. An attempt was made to make a treaty for more territory at the North, according to some instructions given by Mr. CASS in July or August last. The government at first thought the instructions were new, from the fact, I suppose, that a gentleman from the *Herald* office arrived here and was reported to have brought "important dispatches." There was for a few days a lively laying-together of heads, but the Government smelt the old cheese and declined to nibble any further. Thus has the present Minister of the United States to Mexico another relic to lay upon the tomb of his five treaties. I believe he is now making an attempt to get hold of the forelock of Time, by electioneering with a popular aspirant for the Presidency, with the view of making a treaty with him when he gets in power. Mr. FORSYTH seems determined to make a treaty of some sort. If he fails, it will not be for want of desire on his part. In case the United States are disposed to continue him here much longer, they certainly should try to assist him to make some kind of a treaty, even if it didn't amount to much.

Thus stands our relations with Mexico. The relations of other Governments do not amount to much. There is nothing in them to interest the readers of the TIMES. The Government itself is again hard up. The clergy do not pay up well, and the troops have now been for days without pay. A new loan of a million or more is talked of. The clergy of course will have to come to the scratch.

With regard to the future of Mexico, I think the TIMES has dealt a fair and deliberate blow at our evils, and has suggested the only course—a protectorate—that can be adopted. Sooner or later the United States must do the job, and the sooner the better, for every day the case is becoming more aggravated. I commend you to continue. You will soon have a large party here to think with you. The only thing the United States now wants here is a clever diplomat—a man who can make friends with and manage these people. With such a man the Mexican nation could soon be prepared to take the road to its salvation.

DESTINY OF MEXICO.

Interesting and Important Letter from Gen. Worth, on the Necessity of an American Protectorate of Mexico.

From the Richmond South.

SANTA FE, N. M., Wednesday, March 31, 1858.

The following letter, written by the late General W. J. WORTH, and addressed to the lamented W. L. MARCY, then Secretary of War under Mr. POLK'S Administration, contains sentiments which are fast claiming the attention of the American people, and which must eventually be reduced to verified history. It was the effect of a three days' Cabinet consultation, but the policy indicated was finally rejected by Mr. POLK, that statesman being contented to *consummate*, during his Administration, the Treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, and the purchase and acquisition of California and New-Mexico. The letter was inclosed to me, in response to an editorial article on "Manifest Destiny," which appeared in the *Santa Fé Gazette*. The gentleman from whom it was received was an intimate friend and relation of General WORTH, and hence its genuineness cannot be doubted.

Take it as a whole, it is interesting, and shows that its author was a far-seeing statesman, fully comprehending the final destiny of the Republic of Mexico. We begin to see already the error committed in not adopting the policy foreshadowed in the paper. Statesmen are now agitating the very proposition, in another form, here submitted. The late movement of Senator HOUSTON, of Texas, in the United States Senate, is but the repetition of this policy, proposed from another stand-point and under different circumstances. But it is not my object to enlarge upon the subject. The letter itself is lengthy, but none the less readable because lengthy. Mexico is doomed as an independent nation. In spite of blood and bayonets, she must become territory of the United States. The hand-writing is upon the wall; and her fate can no more be avoided than could the trembling Babylonian King avert the fiat sent forth against him. S. M. Y.

LETTER FROM GEN. WORTH.

CITY OF MEXICO, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1847.

MY DEAR SIR: It is now, I think, some two years since I have written to you upon other than official subjects, and for reasons which, I doubt not, you have fully comprehended and appreciated.

The official reports have advised you of the brilliant exploits of this army; but what is to be done next? I take it for granted that no reasonable man, who has been six months in the country, and has during that time given the slightest attention to Mexican policy, and the study of Mexican character, supposes for a moment that there is the slightest prospect for peace. The Mexican people, the most vain-glorious of nations, down to the period of the breaking out of this war, can scarcely yet realize, notwithstanding their numerous defeats, that they are inferior to us, as we know them to be, morally and physically. It is true they have been mortified and humbled by the results of their various contests with us, but not yet subdued. Like their Spanish ancestors, they are endowed with a tenacity and obstinacy of purpose which it requires many years of misfortune to overcome. It is only within a few years—some four or six—that Spain acknowledged the independence of this country, after a contest of thirty years! Independently of these considerations, there is no party in the country that *dares* make a peace, even were it so inclined. We have seen this illustrated in the recent negotiations with SANTA ANNA, unquestionably the ablest and, to the period of his recent expulsion from this city, the strongest man in Mexico.

If any one knew the inability of Mexico to contend with us it was he; and I think it cannot be doubted, taking into consideration all the circumstances of his position, that he plainly saw the necessity of peace, both as a means of saving the nationality of his country and maintaining himself in power; and yet such was the infatuation of his countrymen, some of them actuated by what they believed to be patriotism, others by views of self-interest, that he did not dare to stem the torrent and act as his better judgment and the instinct of self-preservation dictated. There has been no change of opinion or action since, nor is there likely to be any. The new government, if it may be so called, at Queretaro, meets with but indifferent support from the people and the States, because of its supposed inclination to peace, and the Congress, notwithstanding every effort has been made, still fails to meet. I think, then, we may regard such a peace as our national honor demands as out of the question. But what is to be the alternative? Shall we retrograde and occupy the line we have proposed, or shall we overrun and hold the whole country? By adopting the first, we shall, in a measure, abandon the war and bring ourselves into more or less contempt with the nations of Europe. I say abandon the war, because it is well known that the object of crossing the Rio Grande, and especially of the campaign from Vera Cruz to this Capital, the geographical centre and heart of the Republic, was to *compel*, or, in the cant phrase of the day, to "conquer a peace." This peace will not be attained by withdrawing to a line, however generously that line may be arranged, and consequently the object for which the war was undertaken will have failed! But it does not become a great nation like ours to fail in aught it undertakes; and hence I regard our honor as implicated in the prosecution of the war until either the *object* of it is attained or the whole country subdued. Considerations of policy and of interest greatly strengthen these views. That our race is finally destined to overrun the whole continent is too obvious to need proof. Like an axiom in mathematics, it is only necessary to state the proposition to insure belief; and we may state it thus: put two distinct races in juxtaposition, one powerful and superior in civilization, and it will absorb the weaker and inferior. The most that can be said in opposition to this is, that we are somewhat premature—perhaps half a century—but what is half a century in the affairs of a nation like ours, thoroughly imbued with the progressive spirit? A mere point, which, like a point in mathematics should not enter into a solution of the great problem. It being, then, a part of our destiny to overrun this country—a destiny which we can no more avoid, despite all the struggles of short-sighted politicians, than we can change the order of nature—the question is, whether we shall complete the work we have already so nearly accomplished, or leave it to be undertaken *de novo* by our children!

Having spent most of the blood and treasure which the conquest requires, shall we relinquish it, and thus impose the same sacrifice upon another generation? But it is contended, by a large and respectable party at home, that further extension endangers the stability of our confederation; to which it may be answered, that this doctrine has been the favorite theme since the adoption of the Constitution. If we refer to the *Federalist*, and other records of former days, we shall find that many honest politicians entertained serious apprehensions of the tenacity of the Old Thirteen. Since then we have had two-thirds of a century of experience as to the workings of our institutions, and this experience has entirely dispelled all apprehensions on that subject. The United States now occupy two-thirds more territory than when, in the days of the adoption of the Constitution, the St. Marys, in Georgia, formed our Southern boundary; and, so far from this extension having weakened the Government, and produced discord and discontent among the States, it has had the contrary effect, as every one who has noticed the progress of events must have observed. Under the Old Thirteen there was more party violence and more interruption of order than has been witnessed since, and it is reasonable, under our form of government, that it should be so, as in popular Government, when the community is small, every question agitates it throughout. Each one of the parts is, in the proportion to the smallness of the whole, more important, and hence the bitterness of the struggle. A Presidential election—that great rock upon which many have predicted we should split—does not create, in our day, a tittle of the excitement it did formerly, because, there being so many States to vote, each feels that its vote is comparatively of less importance. The States only know the Federal Government through its benefits, and each being, so far as the great mass of human affairs is concerned, a separate and independent community, it matters not whether its position be near or remote from the centre. It is this great feature which so eminently distinguishes our own from a central Government that those who oppose a further extension seem to have lost sight of. All their reasoning proceeds from a supposed analogy, which does not in fact exist, between our system and those of other Governments—the Roman for instance—central in their composition, which are believed to have fallen from too great extension. I believe it was the sentiment of Mr. MADISON that our capability of extension was limited, only by the facilities of communicating between the centre and the circumference. Canals railroads and magnetic telegraphs overcome those difficulties. But I forbear to enlarge upon topics more familiar to your mind than my own, and have only touched those to expose the process of reasoning by which, after much reflection, I have arrived at the conclusion that it is our decided policy to *hold the whole of Mexico*. The details of occupation are comparatively unimportant. I mean by occupation, *permanent conquest* and *future annexation*. Harmonize the occupation with our system of government. Lay off the country into Territories, organize Territorial Governments, appoint civil Governors, and go through all the other ceremonies which we have practiced with regard to the formation of Territories, and their subsequent admission into the Union as States. Each of these might be constituted into a military district and assigned—subject to civil rule—to competent military officers to aid the territorial government in the execution of the laws and the preservation of order. Forty thousand men would be sufficient for this purpose, to be supported by the country occupied, and it can be demonstrated—applying our admirable system of accountability and administration in financial affairs—that so far from imposing burdens, it would lighten those under which these people now groan, fifty per cent. Under their system, or the want of it, notoriously seventy-five of every hundred dollars, received through the customs, and other innumerable sources of taxation, goes into the pockets of the vagrant military, or other equally vagrant employes. In the next generation the military might be withdrawn. The advantages flowing to the Mexican people, as well as to ourselves, from this ultimate incorporation, in everything which concerns security of person, property, and the prosperity of commerce, are too obvious to invite comment.

With many apologies for this intrusion, I remain, very truly yours, W. J. WORTH.

To the Hon. WM. L. MARCY, &c., &c., Washington, D. C.

THE KANSAS BILL.

Opinions of Ex-Governors Walker and Stanton.

WASHINGTON CITY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Friday, April 30, 1858.

To the Editor of the Union:

I ask you to publish the enclosed letter of Governor WALKER in justification of my vote and that of my colleague, Mr. LAWRENCE, to-day, in favor of the Conference bill. The letter explains itself. It is a manly vindication of our much-abused judgment. I understand that it meets with Gov. STANTON'S approval. I hope so. It seems so consonant with his views and experience. It certainly had its full weight in determining my vote on so vexed a question. With respect,

SAMUEL S. COX.

WASHINGTON CITY, Tuesday, April 27, 1858.

DEAR SIRS: Your letter of this date has just been received, and I hasten to say that, in my judgment, the conference Kansas bill should be adopted. I expressed this opinion on first reading the bill on Saturday last, and must adhere to it, although, if the bill had been, as falsely represented, a submission of the ordinance only, I should have sternly opposed it. This bill, *as interpreted by me*, is in precise conformity with my views and course not only in Kansas, but since my return, and, following the path where duty and conscience bade me, I must support it. I must be permitted, however, to do this in such a way as will cast no censure on valued friends, who honestly oppose this bill, because their construction of it differs from my own. Whilst this bill maintained my views as to popular sovereignty, it would, if adopted, save the Union from infinite peril. If the bill passes, the odious Lecompton Constitution, born in fraud, and baptized in forgery and perjury, will be defeated by an overwhelming vote of the people of Kansas, thus demonstrating by practical results the truth of my interpretation, that this bill does in fact submit the Constitution to the popular suffrage for ratification or rejection, which is all I have ever required. With such a bill, and such a decision of that people, under it, no formidable effort will ever be again made to withhold from the *people* of inchoate States a vote for or against the ratification or rejection of their State Constitution, and the oligarchive doctrine of *conventional* sovereignty will be abandoned. I write in great haste, and will, at a future period, embody my views fully in a letter for publication, as expressed in our recent conversation.

Yours, truly, R. J. WALKER.

Hon. S. S. Cox and the Hon. WM. LAWRENCE.

MR. STANTON'S SENTIMENTS.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1858.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: In this mornings's *Union* the Hon. SAMUEL S. COX, in his letter accompanying that of Gov. WALKER on the subject of "the Kansas conference bill," states that he understands the latter document to meet my approval. I beg the use of a small space in your columns for a brief explanation.

I knew nothing of Gov. WALKER'S letter until after Mr. Cox had had stated its contents in the House of Representatives on the 30th ult. Not having heard even of the existence of the paper, I could not have given any opinion upon it, although I was well aware of Gov. WALKER'S views, and of his frank expression of them from his first reading of the bill, which took place in my presence.

The difference between Gov. WALKER and myself is not very material; yet justice to my own strong convictions seems to require me to make them known. I agree that *the bill in question does virtually submit the Lecompton Constitution to a vote of the people of Kansas*, however ungraciously this act of justice may be conceded. But the condition of this submission are, in my judgment, in the highest degree illiberal and unfair, creating an unjust discrimination in favor of a Constitution already rejected by the people, and attempting to coerce them into acceptance by a sort of constraint which is unworthy of Congress, and necessarily offensive to the people of the Territory. Notwithstanding these objections, however, when it was proposed that the Anti-Lecompton Democrats should support the measure, I was ready, in deference to the judgment of Governor WALKER and others, to waive my own opposition and to acquiesce in its passage, although I would have hesitated to vote for it if the responsibility of such a vote had rested upon me. My confidence in the stern purpose of the people of Kansas to vindicate their rights, even under all the disadvantages of this bill, rendered the modification of the Crittenden Montgomery proposition less material, especially as I believe *there will be sufficient population in the Territory during the present year for the presentation of another Constitution.* Moreover, I am well satisfied that when a new Congress shall be elected, fairly representing the people, and having due respect for their rights, the just claims of the State of Kansas will be liberally acknowledged, and her rejection of the land grants, offered in connection with a fraudulent and hateful Constitution, will not be permitted to prejudice her interests as an equal member of the Confederacy, entitled to all the advantages which have been usually conferred upon new States, at the time of entering the Union.

Although I cannot agree with Governor WALKER in saying this measure "is in precise conformity with my views," I do concur in his opinion that the result of this proceeding, when acted upon by the people of Kansas and adjudged by the people of the Union, will tend to the firm establishment of the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, and will also rebuke and overwhelm those who have so long and pertinaciously struggled to deprive the people of the Territory of the right to adopt or reject their own Constitution.

But I feel confident that Gov. WALKER, in stating that the measure in question was in precise conformity with his views, intended only to approve what he regarded as the main feature of the bill: the submission of the Constitution to the vote of the people. And although he did not regard the objectionable details as justifying his opposition to the measure, he would certainly condemn and repudiate them under any other circumstances than those attending the passage of this bill.

In my judgment the difference of opinion among the Anti-Lecompton Democrats as to the details of this measure ought not to separate those who have heretofore denounced and still oppose the Lecompton Constitution. FRED. P. STANTON.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Case of an American Seaman Imprisoned by the Portuguese Authorities at Benguela—A Camel Battalion to be Organized—The Capitol Extension—Bounty Land for Privateersmen, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 3.

Intelligence has been received from the United States ship *Dale*, of the African Squadron, to the 11th of February. She was then at St. Paul de Loando, about starting for Monrovia. The *Dale* had called at the port of Benguela, and found an American seaman, JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, from the whaler *Osceola Third*, of New-Bedford, who had been imprisoned ten months by the Portuguese authorities for merely being in company with a sailor who had committed an assault. The Commander of the *Dale* made a fierce demand upon the Government, and threatened to bombard the fort and town if the American was not granted a trial. His release was then effected, and the *Dale* took the two men on board and brought them off.

Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL intends to introduce a resolution for the organization of a camel battalion, on the principle of the camel batteries employed in the East. If authorized, an effort will be made to have the men armed with the formidable new gun invented by Mr. G. LEE, of Cincinnati.

The Washington Art Association are making an effort to have Congress take away the control of the Capitol extension from Capt. MEIGS, and place it under a Committee of Congress and a commission of artists.

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, will shortly report a bill from the Naval Committee, giving one hundred and sixty acres of bounty land to the privateersmen in the war of 1812.

The evening train brought on a drove of Western office-seekers.

The Cabinet, at its meeting to-morrow, will decide what volunteer regiments will be accepted, and whether they shall be mounted.

Symptoms appear of a strong fight over the Yrissari Treaty. O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 3.

Senator BIGGS was to day confirmed by the Senate as Judge of the United States District Court for North Carolina, in place of HENRY POTTER, recently deceased, who occupied the station 56 years, and who was appointed by THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The nomination of Judge LORING, of Massachusetts, to supply the vacancy in the Court of Claims, occasioned by the death of Judge GILCHRIST, was communicated to the Senate by the President to-day. Many of the Democratic Senators united in the request for his appointment. R. H. HALLETT was also, to-day, nominated for Solicitor of the Court of Claims, in place of MONTGOMERY BLAIR, removed.

These two nominations have not yet been acted upon.

The object of Mr. GROW in asking leave to-day to introduce a joint resolution in the House to prevent the sale of the public lands, under a proclamation of the President, until ten years after survey, was to prevent speculators from absorbing them, leaving the preëmption laws as they now exist.

The Democratic Senators will hold a caucus to-morrow morning in relation to the course to be pursued to facilitate the public business.

The Cass Yrissari Treaty has been communicated to the Senate, but no action has as yet been taken thereon.

The bill introduced by Senator KENNEDY to-day, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices, proposes to establish a line of mail steamers between the ports of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Liverpool, touching at Norfolk and Savannah. The Postmaster-General is authorized to contract with AMBROSE W. THOMPSON to establish the line, which is to consist of six iron steamers of not less than 3,000 tons each. The Secretary of the Treasury is to advance bonds of the United States, bearing five per cent. coupons payable semi-annually, and the principal in twenty years, to the amount of two-thirds the cost. The building of the ships is to be paid for from time to time, as the work progresses, and this amount is to be returned to the Treasury in annual payments of ten per cent., commencing at the end of the second year and continuing till the whole is paid. The compensation is to be $25,000 each for a complete voyage out and back. The amount advanced is to be secured by a mortgage lien on the steamers. The contract is to be for ten years regular service, which is to commence a year from the date of the contract.

It is said the President had prepared a Message on the affairs of Utah, which would have been sent to Congress had the Deficiency Bill been defeated, as on its passage depended the support of the expedition to that Territory.

The report of a forthcoming Message from the President on Cuban affairs is revived, but it can be traced to no authentic source.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, May 3.

The morning hour was occupied in a discussion on a motion by Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, to appropriate $50,000 to finish the channel of St. Clair Flats. The debate assumed somewhat of a party color, the Republicans wishing to make it a test vote on the question of internal improvements.

Finally a substitute that the Committee on Commerce be instructed to report as to the expediency of making appropriations sufficient to preserve from decay the River and Harbor works already commenced, was agreed to, 33 against 22, Mr. CHANDLER giving notice that he would to-morrow introduce a bill asking a special appropriation of $55,000 to complete the works at St. Clair Flats.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up. Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, objected to some of the items, but the bill finally passed without amendment, by 26 against 9. The dissentients were Messrs. Broderick, Durkee, Foot, Foster, King, Harlan, Pugh, Trumbull and Wade. The bill appropriates over a million and a quarter of dollars. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 3.

On motion of Mr. GARTRELL, of Georgia, a resolution was adopted that the daily hour of meeting of the House, on and after Wednesday next, will be 11 o'clock, instead of 12.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, gave notice that to-morrow at 1 o'clock he will move to take up the Senate bill for the admission of Minnesota.

On motion of Mr. STEPHENS, Wednesday and Thursday of next week were set apart for the consideration of Territorial business.

Mr. GROW (Pa.) asked leave to introduce a joint resolution prohibiting the public lands from exposure at public sale, under a proclamation of the President, until the same have been surveyed, and the returns filed in the land office for ten years.

Mr. CLEMENS (Va.) objected.

Mr. GROW moved a suspension of the rules. Refused, 74 against 78.

Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, asked leave to offer a resolution that during the day time the debate in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union shall be confined to the bill under consideration, and that evening sessions may be held when the majority of the Committee desire them for general debate only.

Objection was made, and the House refused to suspend the rules to allow the introduction of the resolution—91 against 57, not two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenses of the Government.

A Message from the President of the United States was received, accompanied by four immense bundles of manuscripts, which were piled up in the centre aisle.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., facetiously observed that from their bulk they involve the safety and perpetuity of the country. (Laughter.) Much anxiety was expressed to know their contents, and the Committee rose.

The Message was read, by which it appeared that the documents contained a copy of the correspondence relative to Indian affairs in Washington, Oregon and California.

Mr. MORGAN, of N. Y., said that five clerks were employed nine months in copying it.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, remarked that the War Department had yet to reply to the resolution which called forth this monster document from the Interior Department.

The House, after various suggestions, laid the documents on the table, and refused by a large vote to print them.

The consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was resumed, but the proceedings were very dull, with but a thin attendance of members.

Without action the House adjourned.

Admission of Minnesota—Is the Legislature Perpetual?—Provisions of its Constitution Relative to Elections, Amendments, &c.—The Fort Snelling Affair.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 2, 1858.

For six months the inchoate State of Minnesota, with a population five or six times as great as that of Kansas, and with a Constitution framed under an enabling act of Congress, and unanimously adopted by her people, has been compelled to stand at the door of the Union awaiting the result of a contest which had no possible connection with her own claims, and which had no interest for her, more than for any member of the confederacy. Meantime her representatives have been kept here in impatient idleness, and all the needed legislation for a new State has been postponed, to the sacrifice of both public and private interests. At last, within a few weeks of the end of the session, there appears a probability that her case will be taken up, considered, and acted upon. If well enough, Mr. STEPHENS will probably move to-morrow to take up the Minnesota bill (which has already been published;) it is at any rate intended that the subject shall be brought up this week. This being the case, it will be interesting to glance at a few points in connection with the application of Minnesota for admission into the Union.

I do not find that there is to be any concerted opposition to the admission of Minnesota; on the contrary, the prevailing impression seems to be that she should be at once invested with the full privileges of a State; but scattering signs of opposition do exist, based upon four distinct points, to wit:

1. Irregularities in the formation of the Constitution.
2. Frauds in the election of State officers.
3. Defects in the Constitution itself, alleged to make members of the Legislature members for life.
4. Liberality of the Constitutional provisions relative to suffrage.

The first point cannot be much insisted on, since the Constitution was adopted by both Conventions, and almost unanimously ratified by the people. If any irregularities existed, they were more effectually cured by this action than they would be by any action of Congress. The second point, I understand, will be raised by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, and others, but neither ought that to militate against the admission of the State, let the allegations relating thereto be either true or false. Frauds in the election under the Constitution have nothing to do with the validity of that instrument, and are solely matters of State concern. If frauds are proved in the election of Congressmen, they relate to the admission of gentlemen claiming to be members, and considerations subsequent to the admission of the State.

The third point has been somewhat magnified, and will repay a moment's attention. It is said that there is no provision in the Constitution for the election of a new Legislature, and that, contrary to the spirit of Republicanism, the present Legislature is perpetual. The articles of the Constitution relating to this subject are as follows:

SEC. 23. The Legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of this State in the year 1865, and every tenth year thereafter. At their first session after each enumeration so made, and also at their first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the Legislature shall have the power to prescribe the bounds of Congressional, Senatorial and Representative districts, and to apportion anew the Senators and Representatives among the several districts, according to the provisions of section second of this article.

SEC. 24. The Senators shall also be chosen by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time that the members of the House of Representatives are required to be chosen, and in the same manner, and no Representative district shall be divided in the formation of a Senate district. The Senate districts shall be numbered in regular series, and the Senators chosen by the districts designated by odd numbers shall go out of office at the expiration of the first year, and the Senators chosen by the districts designated by even numbers shall go out of office at the expiration of the second year; and thereafter the Senators shall be chosen for the term of two years, except there shall be an entire new election of all the Senators at the election next succeeding each new apportionment provided for in this article.

Now, although at first glance there does appear to exist some ground for the allegation, an examination of the subject will show that a judicial construction of these sections destroys it. The members of the Senate are divided into two classes, all, after the first Legislature, holding two years, but half being elected annually. By section 24, above quoted, Senators are to be chosen "at the same time members of the House of Representatives are required to be chosen." This shows that it was the intention of the instrument that representatives should be chosen annually, and indicates a clerical omission of the article to that effect, and, in fact, there was such an omission, in copying the Constitution, of the following article:

"Members of the House of Representatives shall be elected to serve for one year, and members of the Senate shall be elected to serve for two years." See official proceedings of Convention.

The intention being thus clearly ascertained, any lawyer will tell you that the Courts would decide that the Representatives cannot hold for more than one year, and that an election must take place annually. But aside from this certain fact, by the articles above quoted a new election must take place for Senators and Representatives every five years—that is, after each census by the State and by the United States. In either case the Legislature is not perpetual, and there is nothing anti-republican in the term of office existing even for the longest time mentioned. It is positively certain, however, that if there should be any attempt on the part of Representatives to insist on the longest term, an appeal to the Courts would settle the fact that they could only hold for one year. Under these circumstances it is deemed beyond the authority of Congress to delay the admission of the State until the people have amended a clerical error which would be promptly corrected by the Courts in the improbable event of a dispute. The impolicy of such a delay, considering the injustice and injury to the interests of Minnesota which it would work, is still less questionable, when the Legislature can within forty days itself correct the error. The following section will show the ease with which the amendment could be effected:

SEC. 1. Whenever a majority of both houses of the legislature shall deem it necessary to alter or amend this Constitution, they may propose such alterations or amendments, which proposed amendments shall be published with the laws which have been passed at the same session, and said amendments shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection; and if it shall appear in a manner to be provided by law that a majority of the voters present, and voting, shall have ratified such alterations or amendments, the same shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of this Constitution. If two or more alterations or amendmedts shall be submitted at the same time, it shall be so regulated that the voters shall vote for or against each separately.

Would Congress be justified, therefore, when the people of Minnesota have such an easy, simple and inexpensive plan of amendment, to resort to the harsh measure of keeping them another year out of the Union, and entailing upon them the large expense of another Constitutional Convention? Every fair person must admit that it would be a rank piece of injustice. The delays of Congress have already cost the pioneer people of Minnesota $100,000, besides innumerable annoyances.

The part of the Constitution relating to the elective franchise provides that every male person of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in the United States one year, in the State four months, &c., and who is either: 1. A white citizen of the United States. 2. White person of foreign birth, who has declared an intention to become a citizen conformably to law. 3. Person of mixed white and Indian blood, who has adopted the customs and habits of civilization; and 4. Person of Indian blood residing within the State, who has adopted the language, customs and habits of civilization, and who has been examined and pronounced capable of enjoying the rights of citizenship by a district court of the State, should be entitled to vote for all officers elective by the people.

These provisions are certainly extremely liberal, and there may be objections to them; but whatever they may be, I conceive that Congress has nothing to do with them. A State, in the exercise of its sovereign power, may regulate its elective franchises for itself, and no other power has a right to intervene. The people of New-York would be quite apt to deny the right of Congress to come in and make objections to the provision of your laws permitting negroes possessed of a certain freehold, to vote, whatever might be their individual opinion as to the propriety of allowing negroes to exercise that privilege; but Congress has the same right to do that in New-York as to do the same thing in Minnesota. Congress having already declared, therefore, that under certain fulfilled conditions, Minnesota "*shall come in*" to the Union, the obligation to admit her appears to be imperative. I hope it will be done

CITY FINANCES.

Comptroller's Report—How the Taxes are Increased.

The following report of the state of the financial affairs of the City was sent by the Comptroller to the Board of Aldermen last evening:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF NEW-YORK, Friday, April 30, 1858.

To the Common Council:

The Comptroller submits herewith statements showing—1. The appropriations, expenditures and receipts of the Corporation for the year ending Dec. 31, 1857. 2. The moneys borrowed on the credit of the Corporation, the authority for each loan, and the terms upon which it was obtained.

Statement No. 1 appended to this report gives the general heads of appropriations, expenditures and receipts for the year ending Dec. 31, 1857, exclusive of the Sinking Fund set apa t for the payment of the principal and interest of the City Debt.

The total amount received into the City Treasury during the year, from all sources except the Sinking Fund, is.....$16,256,858 70
Total Expenditures.....16,280,538 69

Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.....$23,679 99

Statement No. 2 shows the appropriations and expenditures on account of the City Government proper for the year ending Dec. 31, 1857.

The total expenditure under these heads a mounts to the sum of.....$4,571,633 97

The whole of this sum is paid by taxation.

The amount expended during the year 1856 for the same purposes, was.....$4,589,925 72

Being more than for 1857.....$18,391 75

Statement No 3 shows the appropriations and expenditures on trust and special accounts for the year ending Dec. 31, 1857.

The total amount expended on these accounts is $11,708,904 72

A large portion of this sum is paid by taxation under general or special laws, viz:

Asylum for Idiots	$260 00
Building Loan Stock	50,600 00
Charges on Arrears of Assessments	1,051 50
Common Schools for State	231,400 31
Common Schools for City	1,100,410 82
Central Park interest on debt	225,760 00
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	2,870 00
Institution for the Blind	1,240 00
New-York Juvenile Asylum	27,445 65
State Mill tax	511,740 50
Redemption of Revenue Bonds	6,399,515 00
Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	8,000 00
Commissioners of Record	275 000 00
Judgments	223,855 54
Total	$3,088,609 32

The total payments made for City accounts, as shown in statement No. 2. 4,571,633 97

Total.....$7,660,243 29

The above statement shows the amount of expenditures from appropriations which are raised by taxation for the year. The difference between this and the amount included in the tax levy of 1857, is produced by sums raised for various objects on which the sums expended have been less than the amount raised, as may be seen by reference to the appropriations as given in statement No. 1.

Statement No. 4, appended, has been prepared for the purpose of showing, by comparison, the objects of expenditure which have caused the great increase of taxation.

In comparing the total amount of taxation in 1853 with 1857, it will be seen that the increase is $2 995,916 47. By a reference to the prominent items of expenditure it will be seen that a large portion of this increase of expenditure is upon objects over which the Common Council and the Finance Department have no effective control. This is shown by a comparison of the following items:

	Increase.
Almshouse	$158,800 00
Common Schools for State	253 833 46
Common Schools for City	496,210 81
Commissioners of Record	350 000 00
State mill tax	408,332 27
Total	$1,967,176 54

Although two-thirds of the increase of expenditures during the last four years has been produced by caures beyond the control of the City government, it must be conceded that the items of expenditure under its control have greatly exceeded the sum required for an economical administration of the City government. The allusion to this subject is made not as a matter of reproach in regard to the expenditures first above alluded to, but merely as a matter of justice to all parties concerned. It is only by a rigid system of economy in all departments of the City government, and of the State government also, that the tax payers are to find relief from the present heavy burdens.

THE SINKING FUND.

The receipts and expenditures on account of the Sinking for the year ending Dec. 31, 1857, are shown by statements annexed to this report, as follows:

Statement No 5 shows the receipts of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the payment of the City debt:

Received on account of the fund for the payment of the debt during the year.$1,699 539 40
Paid from the same fund.....2,074,815

Advanced for payment of interest.....$375,275 00

Statement No. 6 shows the receipts and expenditures on account of the Sinking Fund for the payment of interest on the City debt:

Received on account of the Sinking Fund for the payment of interest on the City debt during the year ending Dec. 31, 1857.....$1,916,443 42
Balance in Bank, Jan 1, 1857.....1,071,677 97
Total.....$2,988,121 39
Payments made from the same Fund.....942,104 20
Balance, Jan. 1, 1858.....$2,046,017 19

Statement No. 7 shows the total amount of City debt and the means held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for its payment.

The debt amounted, Jan. 1, 1858, to.....$16,469,168 00
The Commissioners held at the same time.....5,858,629 04

Debt unprovided for.....$10,63i,538 96

Statement No. 8 shows the stocks and other securities held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the payment of the City debt equal to $5 858,629 04.

The various stocks held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were examined by the Commissioners Jan. 20, 1858, and were found to correspond with the amount given in this statement as is shown by their certificate of examination annexed to this report. (See statement No. 8.)

REDEMPTION OF THE STOCK DEBT OF THE CITY.

On the 1st of Feb., 1857, $990,000 of the seven per cent Water Loan was paid off and canceled.

The sum of $3,000,000 of five per cent. Water-Loan stock, issued under authority of chapter 126 of the Laws of 1838, became payable, according to the terms of the certificates, "on or after the 1st of January, 1858." The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund held an accumulated fund in stocks and bonds and mortgages, applicable to the payment of this debt, of more than $5,000,000; but as all the stocks held by them, with the exception of about $100,000, bore interest at the rate of five per cent., the Comptroller did not think it prudent to give notice during the money pressure in October and November that this debt would be paid in cash on the 1st of January, and that no interest would be paid after that date, as had been usual preceding the reimbursement of former loans. This stock had always been designated in the reports from the Finance Department as "Water Stock, redeemable Jan. 1, 1858," and the holders of this stock would have been disappointed if payment had been deferred under the terms introduced into the certificate. In view of all the circumstances, the Comptroller on the 1st of November issued a circular to the the holders of the stock, offering to exchange six per cent. stock, dollar for dollar, for the five per cent. certificates, reimbursable on or after the 1st of January, 1858." These circulars were communicated to the holders of the debt in Europe, and the result was, the orders for making exchanges of stock exceeded the amount which the Commissioners were authorized to issue.

The six per cent. stock used in payment of the debt of 1858 was derived from the following sources:

The Sinking Fund held six per cent. bonds and mortgages on lots within the limits of the Central Park to the amount of $287,191 25, and on the 21th of October the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund passed a resolution to receive six per cent. Central Park Fund Stock in payment of these bonds and mortgages, which were virtually sanctioned by the law for the acquisition of lands for the Park.

The common lands within the limits of the Central Park were valued by the Commissioners at $396,954 75, and this sum was awarded to the Corporation; and on January 20, 1858, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund passed a resolution to receive six per cent. Central Park Stock for the amount of this award, and to apply the same to the payment of the debt of 1858. The Commissioners also passed a resolution authorizing the cancelment of $310,000 of five per cent. stock, for which the Sinking Fund had advanced cash, and six per cent Revenue Bonds, and took the five per cent. stock as an investment, when it could not be made available for paying awards to unknown owners, and authorized the issue of six per cent. Central Park Fund Stock, as provided by chapter 25 of Laws of 1857, which sum was also applied to the payment of the debt of 1858. These several sums amount to an aggregate of $994,150.

The sinking fund for the payment of interest has a large surplus beyond the amount of interest annually required, and the Commissioners borrowed from this fund to aid in paying the debt of 1858, the amount of which will be repaid to the sinking fund for the payment of interest by transferring to that fund from the sinking fund for the payment of debt, an equal amount of five per cent. stocks.

The operations before alluded to have enabled the Commissioners to pay off and cancel, previous to the 1st of April, $2,573,559 of the Water stock of 1858.

INCREASE OF THE STOCK DEBT OF THE CITY.

During the year 1857 the stock debt of the City has been increased $275,000 by an issue of six per cent. stock, as provided by the third section of chapter 630, of the Laws of 1857. This purchase adds about ten acres of land to the Central Park, and $275,000 to the debt for the acquisition of land for the Park. The principal of this debt is payable from the Sinking Fund in the year 1898, and the interest is to be added to the annual tax levy.

There has been issued during the same year $300,000 of six per cent. stock for the improvement of the Central Park, as provided by section 10, chapter 771, of the Laws of 1857. The principal of this debt is chargeable upon the Sinking Fund, but the interest is to be raised by an annual tax, provided the tax shall not exceed $100,000 in any one year. At six per cent. this law authorizes the creation of a debt for the improvement of the Park equal to $1,666,666 66.

There has been added to the permanent Stock Debt of the City, for the purchase of land and the construction of a new Croton Reservoir, the sum of $994,5000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and the principal reimbursable in the year 1857, as provided by chapter 24 of the Laws of 1857. The principal and interest of this debt is payable from the Sinking Fund.

DEBT PAYABLE BY TAXATION.

Statement No. 9 shows the amount of debt redeemable from year to year by taxation.

The total amount of this debt on Jan. 1, 1858, was $1,104,600.

CENTRAL PARK ASSESSMENT STOCK.

Statement No. 10 shows the amount of stock issued for the payment of awards for land taken in the Central Park, redeemable from the assessment for the Central Park, Feb. 5, 1859. The total amount is $1,800,000.

TREASURY LOAN AMOUNT.

Statement No. 11 shows the amounts borrowed on Revenue Bonds during the year ending Deeember 31, 1857, also the amounts paid during the same year:

	$5,593050 00
The amount borrowed is	2,107,150 00
Amount paid	
Amount outstanding Jan. 1858	$7,490,900 00

LOANS TO BE PAID FROM ASSESSMENTS.

Statement No. 12 shows the amount borrowed on Assessment Bonds to be paid from assessments on property benefited by regulating, grading and paving streets, constructing sewers, filling sunken lots, &c.

The total amount of Assessment Bonds issued during the year 1857 is $691.100; of this sum $113,100 bears interest at six per cent., and $178,000 at the rate of seven per cent.

Statement No. 13 shows that the total operations of the Treasury, in its connection with A. V. STOUT, City Chamberlain, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1857:

The total amount paid into the Treasury during the year, including the balance, Jan. 1, 1757, is	$17,733,061 14
Paid out	16,371,910 45
Balance in Treasury, Jan. 1, 1858	$1 366,140 69
The total amount paid into the Sinking Fund during the year 1857, including the balance in bank Jan. 1, 1857, is	4 687.660 79
Amount paid out, &c.	3,016,319 20
Balance in Sinking Fund, Jan. 1, 1858	$1,970,741 59
Add Treasury balance	1,366,150 69
Total balance in the bank to the credit of the Corporation, Jan. 1, 1856	$3,036,892 28

COLLECTION OF THE TAX LEVY IN THE YEAR 1857.

The total amount of tax levied on the City and County of New-York for the year 1857, was $8,666,566 82.

The tax-books were opened by the Receiver of Taxes Sept. 7, 1857, the annexed statement No. 14 shows the amount of tax collected in each month to the close of the year 1857; it will be seen by this statement that the collections for each of the four months to the close of the year were as follows, viz:

September	$914,691 03
October	1,282,321 23
November	3,300,377 67
December	708,060 51
Total	$6,295,450 43

This large sum was paid to the Receiver of Taxes in the basement room in the new Custom-House, and it is interesting to look at the progress of these payments, which, as to time, are made at the option of the tax-payers, in connection with the provisions of the law of 1843, by which the present system of collecting taxes was established. This law provides for an allowance of interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the time of payment to the 1st of December, provided the payment is made before the 1st of November. During the month of November each tax-payer is required to pay the exact amount of the levy without any rebate on amount of interest. If, however, he does not pay the amount assessed before the 1st day of December, one per cent. is added to the amount of his tax; if he omits to pay until the 15th of December, an additional one per cent is added; and if he delays payment until the 1st of January following, he is charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, which is ordinarily equal to four per cent. addition on the 1st of January for the four months after the opening of the tax-books.

The practical operation of these provisions of the law of 1843, in regard to the collection of City taxes, may be seen by referring to the three days preceding the 1st of December, when the increase of one per cent takes effect, viz.:

Nov. 27	$321,563 24
Nov. 28	695,583 89
Nov. 30	722,858 30
Total amount	$1,739,805 43

On the first three days of December it will be seen the payments were as follows:

Dec. 1	$20.703 53
Dec. 2	11,104 97
Dec. 3	14,483 56
Total amount	$46,382 06

On the three days preceding the 15in of December, when the second addition of one per cent. took effect, (equal to two per cent.,) the collections were as follows:

Dec. 11	$41,148 45
Dec. 12	54,564 80
Dec. 14	115 916 17
Total amount	$211,599 42

In the three days succeeding the 15th December, the collections were as follows:

December 16	$13,645 08	December 17	$5,835 41
December 16	4,219 95		
Total amount			$23,101 23

The total sum collected during the last three days of December, after which the penalty rose to 4 per cent., is as follows:

December 29	$53,711 03	December 31	$101.417 19
December 30	55,465 50		
Total			$210,593 72

In the first three days of January, the collections were as follows:

January 2	$7,497 44	January 5	$7,108 31
January 4	5,014 78		
Total amount			$19.621 03

REMISSION OF TAXES IN 1857.

Statement No. 15 shows the taxes remitted in the year 1857 by the Board of Supervisors and the Common Council. The total is $53,059 98.

TAXES ON INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Statement No. 16 shows the amount of taxes assessed upon incorporated companies doing business in the City of New-York:

Amount of personal estate	$89 560,133 27
Amount of real estate	11,741,612 00
Total	$97,301,745 27

The amount of tax levied against the same companies in 1857 is $1,513 832 94.

NON-RESIDENT TAX.

The Legislature passed an Act in February, 1855, (chapter 37,) authorizing the taxation of non-residents doing business in New-York. In accordance with this Act, a tax-book is made up annually, containing the names of non-residents who are doing business in the City, and who are subject to the provisions of the Act. The first tax list for non-residents was made up for the year 1855. This book contained the names of 1.295 persons, with a total valuation of $14,491,130. In the year 1856, the number of persons assessed was 1,694; the total valuation $18,601,265. In the year 1857, the number of persons assessed is 1,954, and the total valuation is $17,227,986.

The Receiver of Taxes, Wilson Small, has furnished the following statement, which shows the sums collected from non-residents thus fat, the sums remitted, and the sums in arrear, viz.:

Total amount of levy for 1855		$174,767 40
Amount collected to Jan. 1, 1858		118 368 72
		$56,398 68
Remaining unpaid	$46,455 19	
Remitted by Supervisors	9,943 49	$56,398 68
Total amount of levy for 1856		$257,254 70
Amount collected to Jan. 1, 1858		159,832 85
		$97,421 85
Remaining unpaid	$85,903 28	
Remitted by Supevisors	11,518 57	$97,421 85
Total amount of levy for 1857		$268,135 48
Amount collected to Jan. 1, 1858		156,699 90
Remaining unpaid		$111,435 58

Statement No. 17 shows the valuation of real and personal estate for the years 1856 and 1857.

THE LOWER JUDMENT.

On the 2d March, 1857, the Common Council passed a resolution to purchase a plot of ground at the foot of Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, intermediate between those streets on the East River and to pay for the same the sum of $196,000. This the Comptroller declined to do for the reason assigned in a communication to the Common Council, April 23, 1857. The Counsel to the Corporation approved the title, and Mr. Lowber after making the tender of a deed, the acceptance of which was refused, commenced a suit which was referred to a referee, who reported in favor of allowing the claim of Mr. Lowber to the amount of $196,000; judgment was entered for that amount in the Supreme Court. The transcript of judgment was presented to the Comptroller, which he refused to pay, and execution was accordingly issued and placed in the hands of the Sheriff, who levied on all the personal property of the Corporation, and gave notice that the paintings in the Governor's Room would be sold on a day fixed in the notice to pay the claim of Mr. Lowber. The sale, however, was postponed at the suggestion of Mr. Lowber, and in the meantime application was made by Judge Whiting, who commenced proceedings to stay the execution or get it set aside. An injunction was obtained on an affidavit of the Comptroller as a taxpayer an the 19th of August, 1857, and the case was argued by James R. Whiting, before Judge Roosevelt in September, and an order staying proceedings was made by him Sept. 28, 1857.

The case was appealed by Mr. Lowber to the General Term of the Supreme Court, before which Judge Whiting again argued the case, when Judge Clerke delivered an opinion substantially confirming the positions taken by Judge Roosevelt.

In pursuance of this order, Judge Whiting prepared a complaint which was verified by A. C. Flagg, as a tax-payer, and a bond was executed by himself, Orison Blunt and John J. Serrell, in the sum of $5,000, as required by the order. It was necessary, in order to carry on the proceeding, to obtain the consent of the Attorney General of the State to use the name of the people, and to indemnify the people against costs. A. C. Flagg and J. J. Serrell gave a second bond for the sum of $5,000, to protect the people of the State against loss. In addition to this, the Attorney-General required a stipulation from Judge Whiting that the taxed costs should be paid to the Attorney-General, and this stipulation he requested the Comptroller to approve, which request was complied with. Subsequent to this proceeding, the counsel to Mr. Lowber moved to dissolve the injunction. The case was argued at great length, which resulted in favor of the tax-payers, as is shown by the opinion of Judge Davis.

VACANT LANDS ON WARD'S ISLAND.

On the 31st of December, 1857, the late Common Council passed a resolution, authorizing the Mayor to appoint an arbitrator, who, in connection with an arbitrator to be appointed by Alexander McCotter, should estimate the amount to be paid by the City for the vacant lots possessed by the said McCotter, on Ward's Island, and the water rights connected therewith. Although the resolution passed on the last day of the year, and on the evening of the last session of the Board, the Mayor selected C. P. Schermerhorn to represent the interests of the City, in conjunction with S. Benson McGown, who had been selected by Mr. McCottor. The arbitrators made an award on the 13th day of February, a copy of which was served on the Comptroller on the 10th day of Febrnary, at 4 P. M. It estimates a trifle over 31 acres of upland at $2,500 per acre, equal to about $77 500, and 48 acres of land under water at $1,000 per acre, equal to $48,000, making a total of $125 500.

The present Common Council took into considera tion the purchase of the above lands, and the payment of so large a sum by the tax-payers at the present time, and very promptly adopted a resolution rescinding the one adopted by their predecessors in the last hour of their session.

INVESTIGATION OF FRAUDS IN PAYMENTS ON ASSESSMENT CONTRACTS.

This report has been delayed by the examination of numerous irregularities and frauds in payments on contracts for regulating and grading streets, and other contracts paid by assessment on the property benefited.

As soon as the death of Joseph S. Taylor, late Street Commissioner, wrs announced to the public, a controversy arose as to the power of filling the vacancy.

On the 13th day of June, Daniel D Conover presented to the Comptroller a bond, which he said the Mayor refused to approve, and showed a commission duly executed by the Governor of the State appointing him Street Commissioner. On the 16th of the same month, Charles Devlin presented to the Comptroller an appointment by the Mayor and Common Council of himself as Street Commissioner, and a bond in due form, approved by the Mayor.

The Mayor gave notice to the Finance Department that he should not recognize Mr. Conover as Street Commissioner, and that he had not approved his bond. The Comptroller determined not to recognize either of the contestants until the Courts decided which of them had a legal right to the office.

Charles Turner, the deputy of Joseph S. Taylor, was continued in the same office by Charles Devlin, and by his aid preparations were made to open bids for about eighty jobs on the 7th of July, about twenty days after Devlin got possession of the rooms in the Hall of Records. The Comptroller declined to attend at the opening of these bids, and the contracts were not made.

On the 18th of July, D. D. Conover was again in possession of the office in the Hall of Records, and about that time the books and papers were placed in his custody by Judge Peabody. In the mean time, numerous contracts made by the Street Department were in progress, and as these were finished, and the assessment rolls confirmed by the Common Council the Comptroller was urged to pay the contractors, or their assignees, according to the stipulations in the several contracts; and on jobs exceeding in amount $10,000, the certificates of the surveyors on the work, backed by one from Mr. Turner, were produced as the best evidence within the reach of the contractors, and the parties interested claimed the payment monthly of the 70 per cent. on the work done, as provided by the ordinance of Dec. 30, 1854.

The Comptroller therefore adopted measures to have the assessment rolls, after they were confirmed by the Common Council, transmitted by the Assessors and entered on their records as provided by the 21st section of the act "in relation to assessments in the City of New-York, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto, passed April 16, 1857," and then to have them placed in the hands of the Clerk of Arrears, to be entered on his books, as required by the 6th section of the act of 1853 for organizing the Bureau of Arrears. This being done, a transcript of the summary of each assessment roll showing the sum to be raised for the contractor, surveyor, assessors, collectors, &c., was entered on the ledger kept by J. B. Smith in the Finance Department, as the basis of settlement with the parties named.

In regard to monthly advances on work in progress, the Comptroller directed that these should be limited to the sums found to be due on remeasurement by D. Ewen or J. J. Serrell. This rule, had its operation not been frustrated by the infidelity of J. B. Smith, the bookkeeper, would have retained the thirty per cent. contemplated by the contract.

In cases of contracts confirmed by the Common Council, the ordinances as well as the contracts themselves provide that payment shall be made in full on the confirmation of the assessment roll; and in regard to contracts under $10 000, no payments are required to be made to the contractor until the work is finished, and the assessment roll is confirmed by the Common Council. When, therefore, the contractor produces a certificate from the head of the Department that the contract is completed to his satisfaction, and that the assessment roll has been confirmed, the Comptroller, by the terms of the contract, and the ordinance of 1854, is bound to pay.

After the death of Joseph S. Taylor, on the 9th of June, and the litigation incident to that event, a literal compliance with the ordinance in regard to a certificate from the head of the Street Department was impracticable, and the Comptroller paid the persons recognized as entitled to compensation, on the evidence furnished by the assessment rolls, confirmed by the Common Council, and transcripts from the original rolls, authenticated by the Clerk of the Common Council.

In relation to the ledger entry of one of the confirmed contracts, a fraud of $10,000 was perpetrated by placing a figure 1 before $2,823 10, thus giving to the assignee $12,823 10, instead of $2 823 10, the sum due. When this fraud was discovered a thorough investigation was instituted, to ascertain whether other confirmed assessment rolls had been tampered with in similar manner. This examination embraced the ledger transcripts of confirmed assessment rolls for the years 1855, 1856 and 1857. In the three years the number of jobs confirmed was 568, covering total assessments to the amount of $1,829,967 91; and in all these cases, except the one before referred to, the transcripts on the ledger were found to correspond with the record of the original assessment rolls in the office of the Assessors. In regard to many other contracts, there have been frauds in the measurement's and computation of quantities, and frauds in the introduction of wall, culverts, and other work not included in the original contract, at enormous prices; and advances have been made on these fraudulent computations and illegitimate contracts, and covered up by false entries in the books kept by J. B. Smith in the Finance Department. Payments have also been made apparently on jobs with which the recipient of the money was connected, and falsely charged by J. B. Smith, on the books kept by him, to the jobs on which payment had been previously made in full, or to those with which the recipient had no connection.

Most of these cases have been given.

The excepted cases are now given, and two of them have been under consideration before the Recorder, and are as follows, viz.:

On the 11th day of November, 1857, a warrant upon the Chamberlain was drawn in the handwriting of J. B. Smith, purporting to be for amount collected for construction of sewers on Forty-fourth-street, for the sum of $5,790 91 in favor of John Fitzpatrick. It purports to be indorsed by Fitzpatrick, and certified underneath the indorsement of Fitzpatrick's name: "Correct; Charles Devlin," in his handwriting. This warrant was deposited by Devlin to his credit in the Broadway Bank, on the 14th day of November, and was paid by the Chamberlain.

An inspection of the books and documents in the Comptroller's and Street Commissioner's office shows that the original contracts for sewers on Forty-fourth-street were entered into with other persons, who performed the work, and were paid as early as 1856.

Neither Fitzpatrick nor Devlin had anything to do with the construction of those sewers.

The son of Devlin testified before Recorder Barnard, on the 4th day of March last, that the indorsement of Fitzpatrick's name upon that warrant was in the handwriting of his father.

On the 30th day of October, 1857, an assessment was confirmed by the Common Council for paving Forty-ninth-street from the Sixth to the Eighth avenues, and laying a cross-walk on the westerly side of the Sixth avenue, for which work C. Sharp was contractor, but who had assigned his contract to John Fitzpatrick. The total amount of said contract was $2,823 10. Said assessment and the amount thereof was entered in the Ledger assessment contracts in the Comptroller's office. Subsequently, the amount was fraudulently altered by placing before the figures $2,832 10 the figure 1, so as to make the total amount $12,823 10, instead of $2,823 10.

Afterward, on the 23d or 24th day of November, 1857, J. B. Smith presented a statement to the Comptroller, showing the amount due on the said contract to be $12,823 10, as aforesaid; and there were thereupon issued to John Fitzpatrick therefor three assessment bonds, two for $5,000 each and one for $2,800, and a check given to him for the balance of $23 10. One of said bonds for $5,000 was assigned by said Fitzpatrick to Charles Devlin, and was afterwards assigned by said Devlin, under his own hand, to Hawley & Brad ford, and was by them again assigned to one Jacob A. Roberison, who, on the 3d day of December, 1857, presented said bond at the Comptroller's office, when it was canceled, and another issued to the said Robertson in its place.

The check for $23 10 was indorsed by said Fitzpatrick and deposited by said Devlin to his credit in the Broadway Bank, and was paid by the Chamberlain.

On the 5th October, 1857, a warrant upon the Chamberlain was drawn in the handwriting of S. B. Smith, purporting to be for an award, in openin and extending the Bowery, for the sum of $1,352 62, in favor of Edwd. H. Cambrelling, attorney. It has on the back the name of Edwd. H. Cambrelling, and passed through the Bowery Bank. The indorsement bears strong marks of being a forgery; and, as no a ward is found, the whole transaction is believed to be fraudulent.

There is also a fraudulent payment of $2,000 in settling the awards for land taken in the Central Park, the particulars of which are given under the head of Central Park in another part of this report.

There is also a fraudulent payment of $863 05 in settling the awards in the New Reservoir, the particulars of which are given under the head of New Reservoir in another part of this report.

CENTRAL PARK.

From a thorough examination and computation of the awards on the Central Park, the following results are given, viz:

Total amount of awards	$5,069,693 70
Total amount of taxed costs and expenses before the confirmation	57,943 50
Total	$5,127,637 30

This is $41,832 60 less than the sum reported to the Common Council immediately after the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners. The payments on account of awards to Jan. 1, 1858, amount to the sum of | $4,712,078 89 |
And for costs and expenses | 57,943 60 |
Total | $4,770,022 49 |

The balance of awards unpaid on the 1st January, 1858, is $361.453 70, as shown in statement No. 23.

Payments have been made in the cash and Central Park stock as follows, viz:

Six per cent. stock payable in 1859	$1,085,400 00
Six per cent. stock payable in 1887	1,492,300 00
Five per cent. stock payable in 1893	2,148,678 89
Total	$4,712,078 89

The ordinance passed Feb. 29, 1856, for the payment of the awards for land taken in the Central Park is as follows, viz:

SEC. 7. "The said Comptroller shall receive the moneys payable for or upon said loan, and shall pay the same into the City Treasury, and keep a separate account thereof.

SEC. 8. "The said moneys so to be received shall be applied by the said Comptroller in payment of the awards for the lands aforesaid."

Previous to the date of this ordinance, all payments from the appropriation of "Streets Opening," on account of the opening of streets and parks, were paid by the Street Commissioner, where the receipts for all such payments were taken and kept. As the ordinance in relation to th Central Park prescribed that payments should be made by the Finance Department, the Comptroller applied to the Clerk of the Supreme Court for a certified copy of the awards for the Central Park as confirmed by that Court. This statement was furnished to the Comptroller, which is the first authentic record of awards furnished to the Finance Department as a basis for payments on the millions of dollars appriated and paid for "Streets Opening." The settlement with various persons having the awards was confided to A. S. Cady, under the direction of the Comptroller. A separate set of books, is required by the ordinance, were opened, and the filling up of the checks according to the memoranda of settlements as made by Mr. Cady, was attended to by J. B. Smith. In consequence of the frauds and irregularities found to exist in the settlements for Assessment Contracts with which this person was intrusted, a thorough scrutiny has been made in regard to all the operations connected with the payment of the awards on the Central Park. The total number of awards is 1,853, of which number 418 were awards made to unknown owners, for which the money was paid into Court, leaving about 1,400 awards to be settled in the Comptroller's office.

To test the correspondence between the principal of the awards settled and the checks drawn, a ledger account was opened with each person having an award, crediting him with the amount of the award, and charging him with the payments made in cash and stock and with mortgages held by the Corporation. This test showed that all the settlements made by Mr. Cady and for which he furnished memoranda of the amounts, were correctly paid, with the exception of one payment amounting to $118 12, made by erroneously transcribing the awards. This was paid to citizens of undoubted responsibility, and the amount will be replaced by them. The opportunity enjoyed by J. B. Smith in drawing the checks was made use of by him to commit a fraud to the amount of $2,000. This was done March 12, 1857, by making a check payable to John Gardiner, executor of the estate of Nancy Gardiner, for that sum, and charging the same to the Central Park Fund, when no such name was furnished to him by Mr. Cady, and no award of that description is found among the awards in the Central Park.

This check was indorsed John Gardiner, executor, and passed through the Bowery Bank. The charge on the journal referred to page 217 of the ledger, and appear to have been posted, but on referring to the ledger no such account is found on that page or any other.

The payments on account of interest have not yet been fully tested.

NEW RESERVOIR.

There has been a thorough examination of awards for land taken for the new Reservoir, to which the same test has been applied as to the awards in the Central Park. The result of this examination shows the awards to amount to the sum of $729,954 50.

The amount of the awards given to the Finance Department for the office of the Commissioners was $768,000, as given in the Comptroller's annual report for the year 1855. It is thus seen that an accurate statement of the awards made up from a certified copy furnished the Finance Department by the Clerk of the Supreme Court is $21,954 50 more than the amount as understood at the time of the confirmation of the report by the Commissioners.

The amount paid to the 1st of January, 1858, toward the principal of

Awards is	$497,656 39
Thomas Parsons	868 05
Maria A. Moore	400 00
Total	$489,919 42

The balance unpaid is $232,308 11, of which $198,980 is awarded to the Corporation.

The amount paid for interst on the awards is $22 537 01.

The awards were settled by A. S. CADY, under the direction of the Comptroller, and in his settlement checks were drawn for the paymsnt by J. B. SMITH. It is found by the examination which has been made that in drawing the checks for the payment of the awards a fraudulent payment was made. On the 13th of October, 1857, a warrant was drawn on the Chamberlain for $863 05, to the order of THOMAS PARSONS, and on the back of the warrant the name THOMAS PARSONS appears, but no such award is found in his name. This check passed through the Bowery Bank, and is evidently fraudulent in every respect.

There appears to be an over payment of $400 to Maria A. Moore, who had an award of $2,140. On the 10th of September, 1856, five per cent stock was issued for $1,300 to John McKechnie as assignee of part of this award. On the 13th October, 1856, another amount of five per cent. stock for $400 was issued to Maria A. Moore, and on the 5th March, 1857, a payment was made of $840. This payment in cash was equal to the balance of the award after the first issue of stock of $1,300, and the second issue of stock of $400 seems to have been overlooked in settling the award.

BELGIAN PAVEMENT.

During the year 1857, 50,788 yards of this pavement have been laid in the streets of New-York, as follows, viz:

Canal-street	19.751
Bowery and Chatham-street	27,966
Thirty-second-street	3 071
Total	50,788

PIERS AND SLIPS.

The amount of revenue collected in the year 1857 on account of Piers and Slips by the Collector of City Revenue is $159.799 37.

Statement No 24 shows in detail the allowances made for dredging the slips, repairing the piers, for damages on account of delays in rebuilding piers, filling in to connect them with the streets, incumbrances, etc. The total amount of these allowances during the year ending Dec. 31, 1857, is $29,918 45.

FERRY RENTS.

Statement No. 25 shows the different ferries in operation, with the lessees in each case, the annual rent paid, and the expiration of the leases.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

City Mortality.

The following is the Report of the number o Deaths in the City during the week ending on Saturday last: Men, 72; women, 82; boys, 131; girls 122; total, 407. Adults, 154; children, 253; males, 203; females, 204; colored persons, 7.

DISEASES.

Albuminaria & Bright's dis. of Kidneys	4	Dropsy in head	16	Lues Venerea	1
Amputation	1	Drowned	2	Lungs, dis. of	1
Apoplexy	6	Dysentery	4	Malformation of heart	1
Asphyxia	1	Eruption	1	Marasmus, adult	2
Bleeding from Womb	1	Erysipelas	3	Marasmus, inf't	26
Brain, disease of	2	Fever, bilious	1	Measles	11
Bronchitis	5	Fever, hectic	1	Mortification, of old age	1
Burned or scald	1	Fever, puerperal	1	Old Age	6
Cancer	6	Fever, remittent	1	Palsy	1
Casualties	4	Fever, scarlet	16	Parturition, dif.	1
Cirrhosis of liver	1	Fever, typhoid	2	Pleurisy	5
Colic	1	Fever, typhus	2	Premature Birth	5
Conges of brain	8	Fracture of the leg	1	Rheumatism	2
Cong. of lungs	10	Heart, dis. of	11	Rheumatism of the heart	1
Consumption	51	Hooping Cough	7	Scrofula	6
Convulsions, Infantile	26	Inflam. bowels	6	Small-pox	10
Convulsions, puerperal	1	Inflam. of brain	9	Softening of the brain	1
Croup	17	Inflam. heart	2	Stillborn	22
Cyanosis	1	Inflam. of lungs	24	Teething	5
Debility, adult	1	Inflam. of stom	2	Tumor, malignant of ear	1
Debility, infant	9	Inflam. of throat	1	Unknown	3
Diarrhœa	8	Inflam. of womb	1	Unknown to the Jury	1
Dropsy	7	Influenza	1		
Dropsy in Chest	1	Insanity	1		
		Intus. of intest's	1		
		Jaundice	1		
		Killed'or Mur'd	2		
		Liver, dis. of	1		
		Total			407

*Increase this week, 8.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, May 1, 1858.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to April 30, 1858.

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on April 23	132	94	226
Admitted to April 30	32	15	47
Discharged, cured or relieved	20	17	37
Died	7	4	11
Remaining at Date	137	88	225
Males	187		
Females	38		

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

The May Term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday, before Judge RUSSELL. The calendar is quite heavy, including 26 cases of grand larceny, 19 of burglary, 3 of murder, 5 of arson, and various other charges, making 94 in all.

The following gentlemen were impanneled as a Grand Jury:

HENRY BAYLIS, Foreman.

Joseph Applegate,	Frank S. Allen,	Thos M. Adriance,
William T. Beer,	William Banta,	Samuel H Cornell.
Allen S. Curtis,	Jas. G. DeForest,	Ambrose K. Kip,
Francis D Fowler,	Andrew Foster,	T. J. Gildersleeve.
James Hunter,	Robt. Hyslop, Jr.,	Wm. P. Miller,
Stephen Philbin,	Edw. D Sprague,	Edward Schell,
	Albert S. Smith.	

The customary oath having been delivered, the Judge read from a manuscript the following charge.

JUDGE RUSSELL'S CHARGE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY—As often as I am called upon to charge a grant inquest of this County, I never feel that the occasion is unnecessary, or the duty by reason of its frequency one of an unimportant

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 534 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,

Offer to the public one of the
Largest and best selected Stocks of
CARPETING
to be found in this country, a part of which is
The entire Stock of a large Importing House
declining business, which will be sold
20 per cent. less than the cost of importation.
1,000 pieces
BRUSSELS CARPETING, $1 per yard
500 pieces
INGRAIN CARPETING, best quality, 75 cents per yard
At Retail for Cash only.

BULPIN'S LAST WEEK
At No. 361 Broadway.
Will open his new store, No. 415 Broadway,
One door south of Canal-st.,
ON MONDAY, MAY 10,
Immense bargains until that time
In Shawls and Mantillas.
REMEMBER, FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.
The new store will positively be opened on the day named.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

FRENCH JACONETS
and
ORGANDIES.
200 PIECES GROS, ODIER & CO. JACONETS,
First Quality of Cloth, at 20 cents.
200 PIECES GROS, ODIER & CO. ORGANDIES,
On Plaid Cloth, at 30 cents.
400 FLOUNCED JACONET ROBES at $8.
200 FLOUNCED ORGANDY ROBES at $4.
These Goods are decided bargains, and will be put apart from the regular goods at the Howard-st. entrance.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

BAREGE AND GRENADINE ROBES.
200 RICH PRINTED 3-FLOUNCE BAREGE ROBES, a $5.
200 RICH CHINTZ ROBES, A QUILLE ROBES, $5.
200 DOUBLE JUPE CHINTZ GRENADINE ROBES, at $15
ALSO,
NEW and ELEGANT DOUBLE JUPE BAREGE ROBES, received per steamer *Arabia*.
At RETAIL on MONDAY, May 3,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS FROM AUCTION.
20 dozen gentlemen's French Scollop-Border Handkerchiefs, at 50 cents each, worth $1.
5 cases Ladies' and Misses' Handkerchiefs, at $1 and $1 50 dozen.
5 cases Hemstiched do. at $2 25, $2 50 and $3 dozen,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

DUCAL A SOIR—NEW ARTICLE.
For Summer Dresses, 3s. per yard,
Composed of Silk and Wool,
As light in fabric, but of
Greater durability than Barège,
Opened this morning, at
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

PARIS SILK CHINTZ QUILLE ROBES $6.
Also, Paris Bayadere Silks 4s. per yard.
Fresh invoice just received
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,

LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES,
In Great Variety,
And at very Reduced Prices.
Some Lace Sets at $6 and $8 per Pair.
Worth $10 and $12.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

WIDE BLACK FRENCH LACE FLOUNCINGS
Just received, and sold very cheap, by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

RICH CHINTZ CHENE SILK ROBE A $20 QUILLE. $20
Only about half price,
Splendid quality of Silk,
And Full Patterns.
Opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

DOUBLE SILK JUPE ROBES.
200 DOUBLE JUPE CHENE ROBES.
At $20, worth $30.
ALSO,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PIECE SILKS, by the yard
Will be offered at Retail on Monday, May 3.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on
MONDAY, May 3,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
In large and beautiful assortments,
AT LOW PRICES.

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.
CHEAP FOR CASH, OR SHORT CREDIT.
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
No. 146 Broadway,
CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

LACE SHAWLS AND POINTS.
Lace and Silk Mantillas.
Our usual large assortment
Is now completed.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS,
FROM AUCTION—EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
Rich Plaid and Stripe SILKS ..... 65 and 75 cent,
Black GROS DE RHINE and GROS GRAIN,
from ..... 69c. to $1 25
Lupin's BOMBAZINES.....75c., 85c., 95c., $1, and $1 12½
Henrietta CLOTH, 1½ yard wide, all wool, 75c., 85c. and $1.
Black BAREGES ..... 25c., 31c. and 35c.
Handsome CRAPE MARETZ ..... 31c. and 35c.
Black BEREGE ROBES 3 flounces, $4, $4 50, $5, $6 and $7.
LAVELLA CLOTHS, for traveling dresses ....12½ cents.
SHEPHERD'S PLAIDS, yard wide very fine....25 cents.
Organdy and Lawn ROBES, 3 flounces ..... $2.
Very fine Black and White French LAWNS.....15 cents.
BONNETS and MANTILLAS, a splendid stock, suited to every stage of mourning
Ladies may rely on obtaining in this house every desirable article for deep and second mourning, at prices which cannot fail to please.
N. B.—W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

$200,000
WORTH OF CARPETING AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
At HIRAM ANDERSON'S,
No. 99 Bowery.
The largest Carpet Establishment in the United States.
Ten Salesrooms.
English Velvets $1 12, $1 25 and $1 37½ per yard.
English Brussels 75c., 80c., 90c., and $1 per yard.
English Ingrains 40c., 50c. and 60c. per yard.
Floor Oil-Cloths, Mattings, Mats, Rugs, Window Shades.
English Druggets.
Velvet and Paris Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c.

BLACK ALBERT CLOTH,
A new, handsome and desirable article for Gents' Summer Clothing, not to be found at any other house. Price very moderate.
Observe. W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

RIBBONS,
FLOWERS, AND
UNTRIMMED STRAWS,
IN GREAT VARIETY AT L. P. TIBBAL'S,
NO. 154 BOWERY, 3 DOORS ABOVE BROOME.

CARPETS.
REMOVAL OF CARPETS
TO
NEW STORES.
The subscriber has moved to his new and spacious stores No. 373 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard st., New-York, where he is prepared to exhibit a very fine assortment of Carpets, in new patterns, at reduced prices, viz.:
MEDALLIONS.
VELVET CARPETS, from $1 25 to $1 62½ per yard.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, from 90c. to $1 12½ per yard.
BRUSSELS, from $1 to $1 25 per yard.
THREE-PLY CARPETS, from $1 to $1 12½ per yard.
INGRAIN CARPETS, all wool, from 50c. to 80c. per yd.
INGRAIN CARPETS, cotton and wool, from 26c. to 37c½. per yard.
OIL CLOTHS, VENETIANS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, MATTINGS, MATS, &c. All at low prices, and all goods sold in the retail department will be sold for cash.
GEORGE E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard st.,
150 feet east of Broadway,
NEW-YORK.
Also, Sole Agent for selling Auburn Power Loom and Auburn Prison-made three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets.
N. B.—Church Carpets made to order.

THE
EVERETT HAT,
Having established its claims upon the attention of the Trade as
A DRESS HAT,
The undersigned feel encouraged to make further efforts in pursuance of the same line of policy as heretofore announced by them, and have now the pleasure of offering, for the examination of their friends,
THE CRITTENDEN HAT,
Which, leaving the line of trade already occupied by its predecessor quite undisturbed, seeks for itself another and no less important field of operations, basing its claims to notice—like the statesman whose name it bears—not so much upon startling novelty and originality of conception, as upon the
EXCELLENCE OF ITS QUALITY,
Whether it be in material, color, or proportion, and in being altogether just what it should be for the purpose designed—
A SUMMER HAT,
With a crown sufficient to protect the head, and brim enough to shade the face.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
No. 45 Broadway.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES FOR GARDENING, house-cleaning, or any occupation that soils the hands, are a very desirable article. They bleach the hands and make them soft and smooth, and are impervious to water, hot or cold. Sold at all Rubber Stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—The greatest variety, best materials and make, newest styles at reduced prices. Eleven-hoop skirts, French and superior quality, for $2. Children's hats and bonnets, silk, straw and Leghorn, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 297 Broadway.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS!—M. CAFFE, IMporter, No. 408 Broadway, will open on Tuesday, May 4, several cases rich late Paris styles French artificial flowers, just received per steamship *Arabia*.

DRY GOODS.

VILLE DE PARIS,
No. 475 BROADWAY.
The largest and most elegant store in New-York, or perhaps in the World, devoted to the exclusive sale of
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS,
and
FRENCH MILLINERY,
Including in its branches
PARIS BONNETS,
LADIES', MISSES' and BOYS' STRAW BONNETS,
BLOOMERS, JOCKEYS and CAPS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
&c., &c.
Whatever is rare and beautiful in the above departments will be found in our establishment. Special attention is requested to our openings of this week, for we have received from the
COMPAGNIE DE LYONS, VILLIE DE PARIS,
and other stores and manufactories in France,
NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS,
NOVELTIES IN MANTILLAS,
NOVELTIES IN PARIS BONNETS,
RIBBONS AND EXQUISITE FLOWERS
Also, over five thousand of the latest shapes and styles of FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS and POINTS,
Which are now ready for inspection, and are offered a UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now in store
A SUPERIOR STOCK OF GOODS,
Suitable for Mourning,
CONSISTING OF
BOMBAZINES, POPLINS,
ALPACAS, GRENADINES,
DE LAINES, JACONETS,
TAMETANS, ORGANDIES,
CRAPE MARETZ, CALICOES,
CHALE, FOULARD SILKS,
BAREGES, 4-4 & 6-4 CRAPES,
BAREGES, GRENADINES and FOULARD ROBES,
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW FABRICS,
Suitable for Traveling and Walking Dresses.

D. S. WILLIAMS,
Late WILLIAMS & CUNNINGHAM,
Having REMOVED to the spacious lofts in the
CARY BUILDING,
Nos. 105 and 107 CHAMBERS-ST., and
Nos. 89 and 91 READE ST.,
Is now offering, for cash or on approved credit, a large and well-assorted stock of
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
Of all the styles, qualities, and materials usually found in market. Having one of the largest salesrooms in the city, with ample facilities, and an experience of near twenty years in the business, purchasers may feel assured of being as well served at this House, as at any other in the trade.
☞ All cash and prompt time buyers are invited to call.

AT THE BROADWAY MANTILLA STORE,
NO. 479 BROADWAY,
TWO DOORS BELOW WALLACK'S,
Beautiful designs in all silk and silk and lace
MANTILLAS
at very low prices.
Also, some very handsome FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, just received; styles entirely different to any other house. A large assortment of CLOTH RAGLANS in all the fashionable shades. See the revolving figures in the windows.

BEAUTIFUL SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS
On sale for this week only,
AT UNHEARD-OF LOW PRICES,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE LADIES.
The subscriber will positively move
On Monday, May 10,
To his new and elegant premises,
No. 415 Broadway,
Under the Brandreth House,
One door south of Canal-st.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

BULPIN'S REMOVAL
To his new and elegant store,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door south of Canal st,
Will positively take place
On Monday, May 10.
Unheard-of bargains
In Shawls and Mantillas,
Will be offered this week only,
At the old stand,
No. 361 Broadway.
GEO. BULPIN.

EMBROIDERIES, LACE SETS, FLACES, VEILS, &c.
We will open on Monday, May 3,
A full assortment of goods in this Department,
At prices far below those of any previous season.
We are also in receipt of
A full assortment of Silk Blonde Laces,
25 per cent. below the usual prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

STELLA SHAWLS, AT RETAIL.
RECEIVED PER STEAMER ARABIA.
A beautiful assortment of
BLACK, WHITE and COLORED CENTRES.
Also, a lot with
VERY SUPERIOR CAMEL'S HAIR BORDERS.
NOVELTIES in BAREGE and CHALLIS SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

BEAUTIFUL FRENCH PRINTED
JACONET MUSLINS,
At 2s. Per Yard.
Also, Splendid Organdie Muslins, Chintz Colors,
Entire New Pattern, at 4s. Per Yard.
Purchased at late Auction Sales,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

REAL LACES.
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a beautiful assortment of all kinds of
THREAD LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
THREAD LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—ANY GENTLEMAN DESIROUS OF a good home, and who is willing to room with another of unexceptionable character, can be accommodated with a neat parlor furnished; also, pantry and use of bath-room, gas, hot and cold water, pleasant neighborhood. Early breakfasts and regular meals. Terms, $4 50 per week. Apply or address B, No. 107 Avenue B.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, or single gentlemen, who are seeking for a home in a quiet private family, will do well to call at No. 126 West 39th-st., where they will find rooms to suit in a first-class house. Terms reasonable, and good references required. Address W. C, at this office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family; rooms large and airy; house first-class and very pleasantly situated on same block with Dr. Hatfield's Church. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom, with gas, breakfast and bath, to let to a single gentleman, in a genteel house, private family, in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. References exchanged. Apply at the drug store No. 57 4th-av., corner of 9th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT SECOND STORY room and bedroom, with or without board, at No. 863 Broadway, fourth house above Union-square, between 17th and 18th sts. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, RESIDING opposite Abingdon-suuare, wishes to let with board, the second story of their house to a gentleman and his family or three or four single gentlemen. Apply at No. 25 Abingdon-square, Troy-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN and families can be accommodate i with furnished or unfurnished rooms, and good board; family private, and a front basement suitable for a physician, to let. Apply at No. 132 Lexington-av., corner 29th-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms by applying at No. 544 Houston-st., one block from Broadway; also, day boarders. References exchanged.

BOARDING—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying a first class house up town, will let, with board, two unfurnished rooms, in second story, to parties without children. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Best of reference given and required. Address J. X., *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—THE SECOND FLOOR, FRONT parlor and bedroom, and third floor, back parlor and bedroom, in a genteel modern house. Location unsurpassed—No. 10 Nelson-place, between 8th-st. and Waverley-place.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENTLEman and his wife, can be accommodated with board in a private family. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 50 Fourth-av.

BOARDING.—BOARD FOR ONE GENTLEMAN; breakfast and tea in a private family, in 19th-st., between 6th and 8th ave.; third story front room. Address A. B. C., *Times* office.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let with board, single or together; also, single rooms for gentlemen. Family private. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, DEsiring board in a private family, where home comforts may be enjoyed, may apply at No. 48 Livingston-st., one door from Court, Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, WITH board, may be obtained at No. 105 West 14th st. The situation is particularly desirable as a Summer residence, being cool and airy, the lot extending through to 15th-st.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR FAMIlies, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 143 Madison st., near Pike st.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A single gentleman can be accommodated with partial board, and a pleasant room at No. 11 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN MAY OBTAIN a pleasant home, in a small private family by applying at No. 31 Smith-st., corner Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with board in a pleasant location in the VIIth Ward. Apply at No. 197 Monroe-st.

BOARDING—SECOND-FLOOR FRONT ROOM and bedroom; also, front room and bedroom on third floor; full or partial board; at No. 59 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—TO RENT, DESIRABLE ROOMS ON the 2d floor, with board, at No. 115 East Broadway.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A PARTY OF three or four single gentlemen, who would like to room together, can secure rooms, with or without partial board, in a private family, on making application at No. 41 Willow-st., only three minutes from Wall-st. or Fulton ferries. Location pleasant and terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IN A private family, where one or two gentlemen can be accommodated with a large and pleasant room; the house is delightfully situated on Columbia-st., and only a few minutes' walk from either ferry; references exchanged. Address J. B., Box No. 3,071 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PLEASANT suite of rooms, second-story, front, for a gentleman and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen. Excellent location, and very convenient to South ferry. No. 28 Cheever-place, between Harrison and Degraw sts., and half a block from Henry-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A PLEASant front parlor (with bedroom connecting if desired) on second floor, furnished or not, may be had, with board, in a small private family, at No. 292 Henry-st. 7 and 10 minutes from South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—VERY FINE ROOMS on second floor, with large closets, for gentlemen and their wives; also, one or two vacancies for young men. Apply at No. 47 Concord-st. Binner at 6½. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ABOUT TEN MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall st. Ferries; first-class private boarding house, pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with a very pleasant and comfortable room, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms in a quiet family may be had for a gentleman and wife, or for single gentlemen, at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 103 LAWrence-st., near Fulton av.; accommodations first-class, for both married and single. A fine room for two gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board can be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 166 Atlantic-st., near Clinton, convenient to the ferries. No moving on the 1st of May.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN, NEAR THE FERRY.—Two large rooms on the second floor to let with board. Apply at No. 1 Newark-st., corner Hudson Terrace.

BOARD WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady, in New-York or Brooklyn; terms must not exceed $3 per week. Or she would prefer, if possible, to find a home with a respectable family, where the greater part of her time, devoted to sewing or the supervision of the household, would be considered an equivalent. Address Mrs. S., at the office of this paper, for three days.

AN IRISH LADY OF RESPECTABILITY wishes to meet with one or two English or Irish gentlemen, who can appreciate home comforts, to take partial board and handsome furnished rooms in her own house, in a delightful location, in Brooklyn. A note addressed to M. R. S., Brooklyn Post-Office, will meet with attention.

A DELIGHTFUL LOCATION—NO. 135 8th-st., third door from Broadway. Boarding, with handsome suits of rooms on 2d and 3d floors, for families and single gentlemen; also, partial board for gentlemen. Convenient distance for walking to business. Terms reasonable.

A PRIVATE FAMILY—RESIDING BETWEEN Union-square and 23d-st., having more room than they at present require, would accommodate four or five persons with board and the comforts of a home. A religious family without young children preferred. Apply at room No. 5 Bible House.

A SUPERIOR SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With board, if required; also, single rooms in a first-class brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, convenient to the cars and stages. No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—On the second story, with or without partial board, to gentlemen; meals furnished in the rooms, if desired, at No. 66 Amity-st.

A SMALL FAMILY HAVING MUCH MORE room than required, would be pleased to take a few single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife to board. Inquire at No. 3 Ashland-place, Perry-st.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS, No. 149 GRAND-ST.—A cheap and respectable boarding house for female servants while out of place, and from whence they obtain the most desirable situations.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMODATIONS FOR A gentleman and wife, or 2 or 3 single men may be had in a small private family, at No. 158 Canton st., Brooklyn. The location is unsurpassed—handy to cars and nearly all the Evangelical Churches within a few minutes' walk. Apply as above.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—ON THE Heights, Brooklyn, within one block of the Pierrepont House, to one or two single gentlemen, with or without board, in a strictly private family. Address B. C. W., Box 1,059 Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS IN WEST TWENTY-SECOND ST.—A well-furnished room, with small bedroom attached, to let in a private family, to a gentleman of respectability, with or without partial board. Address A. B. A., *Times* office.

FAMILIES AND A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN may obtain pleasant rooms with full or partial board, at No. 10 Carrol-place (Bleecker-st.) References given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without partial board—in house No. 47 Bond-st., with immediate possession. Terms moderate.

MURRAY HILL, NO. 36 EAST 35TH-STREET, TO LET.—A second-floor, and private parlor on the first floor, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board or private table, in a first-class brown-stone front house, located in the most airy and healthful part of the City, and occupied by the family of a clergyman. Madison-av. stages pass near the door.

NO. 259 FOURTH-AVENUE—BETWEEN 20th and 21st sts. A gentleman and wife or single gentleman may obtain a furnished parlor and bedroom, or unfurnished rooms adjoining, in a private family. Dinner at 2. References exchanged.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE AND PRIVATE BOARD.—A fine basement, with or without board, and one or two rooms for gentlemen, with full or partial board, can be obtained at No. 18 10th-st., near 6th-av. References given and required.

NO. 20 LAMARTINE-PLACE, WEST 29th st., between 8th and 9th avs., a suite of five rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, separate or together, with board; has all the modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water bath connected; situation very pleasant, on high ground, and open, and connected by cars and stages to all the business parts of the City. Also rooms on the third floor, vacant on the 27th. References required.

NO. 26 CLINTON-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—Second floor to let, furnished or unfurnished, from May 1. Also, the front basement, and a few single rooms for young gentlemen, at moderate rates. Inquire as above, or at No. 68 Cedar-st., front office, second floor.

NO. 41 TENTH-STREET.—A SUITE OF rooms on 2d floor, separate or together; also, a parlor floor, with extension, will be let to a party of gentlemen or a gentleman and his wife, with board; the house is delightfully situated and has all the modern improvements.

NO. 901 BROADWAY—ONE DOOR FROM the Bancroft House—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, in a first-class house; most desirable location in the City, at the low price of $2 per week; single or in suites; containing all the modern improvements.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board, in a private family, at No. 56 Troy-st., between Abingdon-place and 4th-st.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two or three single persons, can have board, with pleasant rooms in suite or separately, furnished or unfurnished, in a private family residing at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house has gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—TO A GENtleman and wife and one or two single gentlemen. House furnished with gas, hot and cold water, &c. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 85 Varick-st., near Canal.

ROOMS NO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OCcupying a first-class house, pleasantly located and convenient of access, would let to a gentleman a room or room and bedroom, with or without breakfast. Apply at No. 60 East 28th-st.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO gentlemen, at No. 69 East 16th-st.; one on second floor, 14 by 18 feet, mahogany bedstead and furniture, large pantry, bath adjoining; one on third floor, 14 by 16 feet, front or rear, enameled furniture, well ventilated. Family consists of five adults, who will make a home for suitable persons, at a moderate compensation. Object being to reduce rent.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 87 STATE-st., between Clinton-st. and Sidney-place, with full or partial board, pleasant rooms, suitable for gentlemen and wife or for single gentlemen. Location pleasant and in the immediate vicinity of the South and Wall-st. ferries.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM TO ONE OR TWO SINgle gentlemen, with partial board. The house is convenient to the ferries. Apply at No. 203 Henry st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, A furnished sitting and bed-room, with gas, bath and every convenience, at a reasonable rent; No. 80 Greene-st., between Broome and Spring sts.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; also, a parlor and bedroom, unfurnished, bath and gas. No. 339 4th-av.

TWO ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with or without partial board, to let, with Croton, gas and bath, on moderate terms. Apply at No. 308 2d-av., near 20th-st.

HOTELS.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
Nos. 135 and 137 Fulton-st., New-York,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
With splendid Dining and Lunch Saloon attached. Rooms by Day or Week. HENRY BRADLEY, Jr., Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKlyn Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY WHOSE EDUCATION, usefulness and general knowledge, render her an acquisition, an engagement either as governess, companion, housekeeper, assistant in a school, or would attend pupils at their own homes. No objection to go South or West; a permanent home with a moderate salary, is what is desired. Address, for one week, Miss SMITH, No. 94 West 25th-st.

WANTED—AS MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER, A situation, by a middle-aged widow lady; has had great experience in the care of children and is fully competent to take the entire charge of a widower's family, or as matron in some institution. Testimonials of the highest character will be furnished. Refers to HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 53 Park-place; or, address Box No. 724 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, situations in the City or country, one as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; makes excellent bread; the other as chambermaid and waitress; or as chambermaid and seamstress; is fully competent; wages $6 and $7; call for three days at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL IS desirous of procuring a situation as seamstress in a private family; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to travel; can be seen at her present employer's. Call at No. 331 West 23d-st., below 10th av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, IN a private family; is a good fine sewer, understands cutting, and has no objection to do some light chamber-work or wait on a lady. Good city reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 127 West 15th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as waitress in a private family; would assist in chamberwork, if required; would be found very obliging. Call at No. 33 West 24th st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; has four years' reference from her last place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO WELL RECommended Protestant young women, together or separate. One to cook, wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and seamstress. Would appreciate good homes. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner Henry, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man who understands his business in every respect; is a thorough groom as well as driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, ONE AS COOK AND the other as chambermaid, by two respectable young women; the former is a first-rate washer and ironer; would go to City or country; the latter preferred; have the best of City reference. Apply at No. 5 King-st., near Macdougal, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go to the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 311 10th-st., second floor, front room, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or light chamberwork and take care of children; no objection to the country or traveling. Call at No. 26 2d-av., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, as chambermaid and waiter; has City reference as to character and competency; understands fine washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 678 Houston-st., room No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to take the care of children; capable of teaching the English branches and needlework, or give lessons by the day. Good references given. Address A. J. M., at this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 298 28th-st., between 9th and 10th sts., top floor, front room, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECtable girl as waitress, or as child's nurse; is also a good plain seamstress; has three years' reference from her last employer; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th av., one door above 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation, as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; is willing to do any kind of work; good City reference. Call at No. 93 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chamber maid and care of children, or assist in the washing. Has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 102 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to cook, wash and iron; the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 102 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, OR TO wait on a lady, by a young woman, capable of performing the duties of either or both situations; has no objection to travel; satisfactory reference given; is a Protestant. Address No. 120 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, as chambermaid and waitress, who thoroughly understands both, and can produce the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes to obtain a situation in a respectable family as nurse and assist with the chamberwork and do plain sewing. Good references. Call at No. 179 East 12 h st., between 1st and 2d avs. No objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and sewing, or fine washing; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 81 West 17th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman to do general housework in a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 43 Spring-st., in the rear, first floor, for one week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook is a first-rate pastry cook and baker. No objection to either City or country. Good washer and ironer. Call at No. 242 avenue B., between 14th and 15th sts., 3d floor front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, laundress or chambermaid; has lived the last five years with one family; reference given. Apply for three days at No. 557 6th-av., near 33d st.; inquire for D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE AGED American woman to take the entire care of children, or attend an invalid lady; has had several years' experience with children. Can be seen a few days at No. 407 Fourth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamber work and take care of children; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 36 23d-st., be tween 4th and 5th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, in a gentleman's family as chambermaid and waitress. Can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable girl, as cook, laundress, chambermaid, or waitress; has the best of City recommendations. Call at her present employer's, No. 71 Union-place, between 18th and 19th sts., 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as plain cook, washer, and ironer, or as chambermaid, or do fine washing and ironing, or plain sewing. Good City reference. Call at No. 212 East 21st-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as an experienced nurse and plain seamstress; is fully competent to take charge of young children. Good City reference. Call, until engaged, at No. 116 Stanton-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook. Understands her business perfectly. Has no objection to assist in the washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 East 21-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and sewing. Has good City reference. No objection to the country. Call at 163 East 26th st., third floor, two doors from 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go to the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 311 10th-st., second floor, front room, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or light chamberwork and take care of children; no objection to the country or traveling. Call at No. 26 2d-av., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, as chambermaid and waiter; has City reference as to character and competency; understands fine washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 678 Houston-st., room No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to take the care of children; capable of teaching the English branches and needlework, or give lessons by the day. Good references given. Address A. J. M., at this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 298 28th-st., between 9th and 10th sts., top floor, front room, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECtable girl as waitress, or as child's nurse; is also a good plain seamstress; has three years' reference from her last employer; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th av., one door above 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation, as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; is willing to do any kind of work; good City reference. Call at No. 93 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chamber maid and care of children, or assist in the washing. Has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 102 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to cook, wash and iron; the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 102 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, OR TO wait on a lady, by a young woman, capable of performing the duties of either or both situations; has no objection to travel; satisfactory reference given; is a Protestant. Address No. 120 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, as chambermaid and wait

The New-York Times

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—Musard's Concerts.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—The Love Knot—Morning Call—Ladies Beware.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Green Monster—Elopement—Tight Rope.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blanche of Brandywine.

BURTON'S THEATRE—My Friend in the Straps—Musard Ball—This House to be Sold—Nothing to Nurse—The Obstinate Family.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Jack Cade—The Dogs of the Ferry.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Rienzi—The Pirate of the Isles.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Woman—Irish Assurance—Evening—Douglas—Too Late for the Train.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Mat Peel's Original Campbell Minstrels—Jack and Bob—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Geo. Christy and Wood's Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Sleigh Ride.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Canada* leaves Boston for Liverpool.....May 5
The *Moses Taylor* leaves New-York for Aspinwall..May 5

Removal of the Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is now Edited, Printed and Published in the new TIMES BUILDING on the Park, opposite the City Hall. As we are working our entire Edition upon one of Hoe's new Ten-Cylinder Presses, it is possible that some delay may occur in the delivery of the paper to subscribers. If so, we bespeak their indulgence for a day or two.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Congress did not distinguish itself greatly yesterday. Whether from exhaustion occasioned by the Kansas struggle or some other cause, there was little disposition to work in either house. Members hardly seem to realize that only five weeks of the session remain. In the Senate, the question of internal improvements came up in the form of a motion by Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, to appropriate $50,000 to complete the channel through the St. Clair Flats, on which motion the Republicans desired to test the sense of the Senate respecting the general question of improvements. The motion was amended by a substitute in favor of appropriations sufficient to preserve work actually commenced for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors from decay. The Indian Bill passed. It appropriates a million and a quarter. There were only nine votes against it. The House of Representatives did very little, and most of that little was of a negative character, many members being absent, and the House thin. Notice was given by Mr. Stephens that he will move to take up the Minnesota Bill to-day at 1 P. M. Mr. Letcher made a fruitless effort to confine general or buncombe debating to evening sessions. The President sent in an enormous mass of papers from the Indian Bureau, relating to Oregon and California. The House, frightened at the magnitude of the pile, which promised to furnish no light or agreeable reading, voted to lay on the table and refused to print.

Ex-Governors Walker and Stanton have published letters substantially approving of the Conference bill in regard to Kansas. Both agree that in its practical operation it submits the Lecompton Constitution to the popular vote, and also that this instrument will be *rejected* by the people. Gov. Walker is much more emphatic in his expressions of approval than Gov. Stanton, who merely waives his oppositions to the bill for the sake of harmony in the party, but would have hesitated about voting for it if he had been a member of Congress. He believes that *during the present year* Kansas will have a sufficient population to entitle her to a member of Congress. If this opinion shall prove to be correct, the passage of this bill cannot long delay the admission of Kansas into the Union, even if the Lecompton Constitution should be rejected.

We have received, by way of New-Orleans, correspondence and papers from Mexico City to the 19th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 21st. Our correspondent at the Capital sends a most interesting and intelligible letter on the condition of the Republic. He reviews each State separately, avows at the conclusion that nothing but an American Protectorate can save Mexico from disruption and utter ruin. The actual Government, under Zuloaga, has been able to effect absolutely nothing as yet. It has not succeeded in constructing a Cabinet, or even in forming a plan for the salvation of the country. There is no reliable news, by this arrival, of the movements of either the Government or Liberal forces on the Vera Cruz line. It is here that the principal fight must be fought.

Yesterday morning an injunction was issued at the suit of the proprietors of the Albany *Evening Journal*, to prohibit the Secretary of State, the Comptroller and the State Treasurer from designating a new State Paper in place of the *Journal*. The injunction, however, was disregarded on account of some informality in the proceedings, and a contract was executed with the *Atlas and Argus*.

On the afternoon of the 1st inst., the Converse rope factory at Montreal was destroyed by fire, and the foreman and three girls were burned to death. Another person jumped from a fourth-story window and broke his back. It has been ascertained that but two persons were killed outright at the Boston Federal-street fire—the two firemen. The other two are in the hospital, and may possibly recover.

On the 29th ult. the ship *Majestic*, from Liverpool, bound to Charlottetown, N. S., was burnt at sea. Her passengers and crew were saved by the steamship *Osprey*.

In another portion of this morning's Times, we publish the Comptroller's statement of the condition of the financial affairs of the City, from which it appears that the total amount received into the City Treasury during the past year, from all sources except the Sinking Fund, was $16,256,858 70, and the total expenditures during the same period $16,280,538 69, an excess of expenditures over receipts of $23,679 99. The increase in the amount of the tax of 1857 over that of 1853 is $2,995,916 47. During the past four years, the Comptroller says, two-thirds of the increase of expenditures have been produced by causes beyond the control of the City Government, and the items of increase under its control have greatly exceeded the sum required by economical administration of its affairs. The interest on the City debt, and other requirements, have been provided for. The report concludes with the before-published statement of Central Park affairs, and a recapitulation of the lately-investigated frauds on the City Treasury.

The nomination of Ex-Judge Loring, of Massachusetts, to supply the vacancy in the Court of Claims occasioned by the death of Judge Gilchrist, was yesterday sent to the Senate by the President.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a message was received from the Mayor, stating his opinion that the property west of Washington Market belongs to the Corporation, not to the State, and recommends that the Corporation Counsel be directed to test and determine the question at Albany. The assessment for sewers in New-Bowery was referred back to the Committee, after which the Board adjourned.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday at 1 P. M. The Hon. Thomas B. Stillman, the newly-appointed Commissioner, took his seat with the Board. A communication was received from the General Superintendent containing the number of arrests for violation of Sabbath ordinances in this City and Brooklyn during the last two weeks. A communication from the General Superintendent [illegible] the necessity of increasing the number of Policemen, was read and referred. A great many complaints against Policemen were disposed of, and the Board went into secret session.

Mr. Charles Turner, the former Deputy Street Commissioner under Mr. Devlin, demanded of Mr. Cooper, yesterday, the key to the safe in the Street Commissioner's Office, which belonged to the late Joseph S. Taylor, that he might take therefrom, as he alleged, his private papers. Mr. Cooper offered him a single package of papers which he stated he had discovered on examination to be the only private property of Mr. Turner, but the latter refused to accept it. On Mr. Turner intimating a determination to obtain possession of further papers, Mr. Cooper sent for some policemen, but no demonstration was made requiring their services.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, a Grand Jury was impanneled, and they were charged by Judge Russell. After the customary remarks, relative to the responsibility of the duties of a Grand Jury, the Judge complained that there were those whom he had seen "figuring in Sabbatarian conventions and reform associations," who invariably preferred paying the fine to serving as Grand Jurors. He complained, also, that, "although the ingenuities of crime have grown a thousand fold in the last quarter of the present century, the criminal code remains the same; that the minor prisons are schools of crime; and that executive clemency is exercised with unbecoming carelessness."

One hundred and twelve guns were fired last evening in the Park, as a manifesto of the rejoicing of the Democracy over the recent passage of English's Kansas Bill.

The sales of Cotton yesterday reached 3,000 bales, including Middling Upland at 12¾c., and do. Gulf at 12¾c.@12⅞c. ₱ lb. The movements in Flour were to a fair extent, but at easier prices. Wheat and Corn were heavy and languid. Provisions were rather moderately dealt in, and Pork declined in value. The Grocery trade was less active, while Freights exhibited increased vigor.

The Necessity for a Mexican Protectorate.

We publish, in another part of this morning's impression, an important letter from our correspondent, on the present condition of Mexico. The people of this country know, full well, that the Republic on the other side of the Rio Grande is and has been wretchedly misgoverned. They have traced to that misgovernment the civil war and anarchy which, for a score of years, have been the chief characteristics of Mexican History. But we doubt whether any one, who has not made a special study of the subject, has ever realized the picture which our correspondent paints in no exaggerated colors. It is a representation of such utter misery and ruin that we seek in vain for a single redeeming feature upon which to ground a hope that the salvation of the country is yet within the range of possibility.

Some idea may be formed of the degradation of Mexico, politically, morally, and socially, by glancing at the condition of the different States. President Zuloaga is still the nominal head of the Republic, but his power rests upon a most insecure foundation. By his subserviency to the Church he obtained a useful ally, but it is very doubtful whether that ally will be able to carry him through his present difficulties. Public sentiment is totally opposed to his course; and though he has now held office for several months, and has achieved various important successes, he has not yet succeeded in forming a cabinet, or in devising any plan for the reconstruction of the Republic. The States opposed to his rule are as numerous and as powerful as those in his favor. At the head of the States, now in rebellion against the Zuloaga Government, stands Vera Cruz, which, with its own Custom-House, is comparatively independent of Federal sustenance, and will always remain a focus for the concentration of revolutionary power. Among the other States still faithful to Juarez and the Constitutionalists, are Michoacan, Colima, Oaxaca, Guerrero, Tamaulipas, and Chihuahua—a formidable number for Zuloaga to subdue. Sonora, since the death of Governor Gandara, is regarded as entirely lost to the central Government. Puebla is overrun to such an extent by the Pintos of Alvarez, that all industrial labor has been abandoned by the native population. Durango has been laid waste by the unchecked inroads of savages. Zacatecas is exhausted, after a protracted struggle, in which, it is true, the Government troops triumphed, but their leader, as soon as he entered the capital of the State, pronounced in favor of Santa Anna. What with the depredations of robbers, and the contributions, arbitrarily levied by troops marching and counter-marching in Jalisco and in San Luis Potosi, these States are considered completely ruined. A doubt still exists as to whether Sinaloa will give its allegiance. The inhabitants of Tobasco and Yucatan have been decimated by a succession of civil strifes, and by murderous onslaughts of Indians. Finally, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila are under the dictatorship of Vidaurri, who continues to work in favor of his chimerical republic, to be called the Sierra Madre. Such is the condition of Mexico in 1858.

This is certainly a melancholy and unsatisfactory state of things,—and in view of it no one can avoid wishing that our Government at the close of the Mexican War had acted upon the policy suggested in the remarkable letter of General Worth to Secretary Marcy, which we publish this morning, and kept control of the country we had conquered. The time is not far distant when some decisive action on our part will be found indispensable. There is a large anti-Republican and monarchical party in Mexico, who desire a Protectorate of European Sovereigns. But we ought not to permit, and will not permit, any European interference in the matter. We are not merely the leading, but the controlling power on this Continent. The future destinies of Mexico are inseparably connected with our own, and we must not allow any nation, or any power whatever, to do aught that may place obstacles in the way of our natural expansion. As long as Mexico could boast of a shadow of independence, we had no excuse—possibly no right—to interfere in her domestic affairs. But now that her disruption is a reality, we are bound to interfere—not only for the salvation of Mexico herself, but in behalf of our own commercial and political interests.

Criminals and their Physicians.—In the recent trial of Ira Stout, at Rochester, for the murder of Charles W. Litlles, the question arose how far information obtained by a physician in attendance upon a person charged with crime is to be regarded as privileged; and in an elaborate opinion the Court decided that any information communicated by the prisoner, or otherwise obtained by physicians, in attendance upon him, cannot be received as testimony to his prejudice. At Common Law it was otherwise. Although communications by a client to counsel were protected, a physician could be required to disclose any information professionally acquired, no matter how confidential or necessary it might be. This discrepancy was, however, abolished by the Revised Statutes in 1828, by the introduction of the following section:

"No person duly authorized to practice physic and surgery, shall be allowed to disclose any information which he may have acquired in attending any patient in a professional character, and which information was necessary to enable him to prescribe for such patient as a physician, or do any act for him as a surgeon." (2 R. S., 327, § 93, 2d ed.)

The court in the above-mentioned case held, 1. That not only direct communications are privileged, but any information or fact, which comes to the physician's knowledge by means of his professional relation to the prisoner. 2. That the party on one side must be a duly qualified physician. This, however, means very little under existing laws, which authorize all persons to practice medicine without diploma or course of study, such as was formerly requisite. 3. The relation of physician and patient was held to exist in all cases where the prisoner has reason to suppose, and does suppose, such relation to exist, whether such is really the fact or not. It is sufficient for the prisoner to act under the belief of its existence. The protection of the statute does not, however, extend to any information except such as is *necessarily* obtained. No collateral matters will be privileged.

The question of professional information privileged from disclosure on the witness' stand, is one of much interest to medical men, and its precise limitations have been made the subject of no little discussion among them. The statute would, indeed, seem sufficiently explicit to guide the courts; but its provisions are not generally known to the profession.

There is another class of confidences for which the law makes no provision, and which would seem to be equally entitled to protection. We refer to information given to clergymen in their professional character. It is easy to conceive, especially in the case of Roman Catholics, how the interests of an accused party might be injured as much by compelling his priestly adviser to testify, as his lawyer or doctor. The same principle which shields a defendant from injury by his own statements should protect him against information obtained from him by the necessities of professional service.

A Spirited British Minister.

One of the stereotyped sarcasms with which patriotic journalists delight to flog our dilatory diplomats is borrowed from the brilliant "foreign" practice of the English Government. Our own authorities, hampered by the doleful necessity of consulting an indefinite number of Senators and Representatives, and by the complications of partisan interests with sectional passions, are always tardy in dealing with questions which concern the national honor and the rights of individual citizens. The British Cabinet, on the contrary, acting with unity and vigor, dispose of all cases which concern that modern *civis Romanus*—the British subject—in an imposing and peremptory manner. If a Chinaman in Loo-Choo defiles the stars and stripes, he may grow old and toothless, and his elaborate natural pig-tail may give place to a consummate work of art long before Minnesota and Texas, Arkansas and Maine, have come to a decision upon his case. But the tail of the British lion can hardly be tweaked in Patagonia before his avenging roar is heard from Downing-street. Such, we say, is the popular estimate of the difference between the foreign policy of the two Powers; and, in the main, we are quite willing to leave it undisturbed. The practical control of the sovereign people over their servants is, by no means, so complete as their theoretical authority, and we need all the whips and spurs at our command to keep our agents to their work.

But the model British Minister has just been exposed to the derision of mankind in so flagrant a way that we cannot refrain from putting the case plainly before our readers, as an offset to the strictures which we have of late felt compelled to make upon the dawdling and pitiful policy of our own Government in divers quarters of the globe. Of course, we need not say that we do not agree with General Cass in his notion that recrimination is a fair excuse for manifest delinquency. We are indisposed to echo the venerable Secretary's reply to Lord Napier, in which he excuses an alleged mote in our own eye by proving the existence of a beam in the optics of his British friend. But the follies of all the world are instructive, and somebody may take a useful hint from Lord Clarendon's egregious mishaps, even if they should not lead, as it is extremely probable that they may, to very serious consequences in the diplomatic world of Europe.

Our readers will recollect the case of the Sardinian steamer *Cagliari*, seized by the Neapolitan Government on the high seas, for the crime of ignorantly conveying certain Sicilian rebels from Piedmont to Sicily. On board of this steamer were found two English engineers, utterly innocent of any complicity in the plots of the rebel passengers. These men were thrown, with the rest of the steamer's crew, into a vile prison at Naples, access to them was denied to the British Consul, and they were subjected to every indignity. In July, 1857, these facts were made known to the titular Argus of English liberty, Lord Clarendon. As Lord Clarendon had not long before publicly declared the Court of Naples to be beyond the pale of diplomatic courtesy, and branded the King of that country as a tyrant of the meanest and most odious kind, he thought it altogether wise, just and patriotic to leave his fellow-subjects in the clutches of that excellent monarch, and took no other immediate notice of their condition than to convey an intimation of his belief in their innocence to the British Consul at Naples. This very satisfactory proceeding so exhausted his Lordship's energies that he did nothing more in the matter until the 8th September, when it occurred to him to ask the Neapolitan Minister to allow the British Consul to visit his countrymen in their confinement. This the Neapolitan declined to do, and Lord Clarendon again subsided into a pensive attitude, from which he awoke on the 29th October, to demand as a right the very simple concession which he had previously requested almost as a favor. At the same time, he begged the Consul to assure the unlucky engineers that England "would see that no injustice was done them." They had then been confined, it will be observed, for nearly four months, without color of law, in a loathsome dungeon; and punished like criminals, without even the shadow of a trial. On Nov. 8 Lord Clarendon took a further and most startling step. He actually consulted the law officers of the Crown, to ascertain whether Naples had any right to put these Englishmen into prison at all; but, lest he should seem to depart too far from the established absurdity of his office, he wrote, three days afterwards, and before he had received any answer from the Crown lawyers, to say that he "did not demand the release of the prisoners," but merely a fair trial for them! Hardly, however, had this dispatch been forwarded to Naples, when it flashed upon his Lordship that Parliament was about to meet, and that the "Press" might take up the question, with its well-known disregard of diplomatic decencies. He therefore wrote a highly emphatic letter to Signor Carafa, the Minister of Naples, with whom he had previously broken off all diplomatic relations, and who accordingly took an unrighteous pleasure in administering a haughty and contemptuous rebuff to the forward English Secretary, and altogether declined to act upon his communication. By this time one of the English prisoners had gone out of his mind, under the sufferings of his prison-house.

At the end of December it was discovered that the initial capture of the *Cagliari* was an outrageous proceeding, and that Sardinia meant to contest the right of Naples to make the seizure. Thereupon the British Argus capped the climax of his noble and intelligent proceedings with a dispatch to the Sardinian Minister, in which he asked what steps Sardinia meant to take. This dispatch the British Minister at Turin gave to his Secretary to be drafted into a letter to Count Cavour. The Secretary drew up his draft, submitted it, copied it out, *and in copying it contrived to convert a question about the course of Sardinia into an assertion that England herself meant to object to the seizure of the Cagliari.*

Count Cavour, of course, asked nothing better; and Sardinia, which acted from the first with great spirit, immediately renewed her demands at Naples with fresh energy, being confident of England's support. The overthrow of Lord Palmerston brought the whole affair into daylight. "Parliament" and "the Press" have taken the matter up—Lord Clarendon has been unmasked as one of the weakest and most paltering of aristocratic diplomats—Lord Malmesbury seems quite inclined to imitate his example—and Sardinia suddenly finds herself left alone to prosecute her just reprisals upon Naples, with the consolatory assurance that England is obliged to employ dunces in her diplomacy, but cannot be bound by their duncery. We do sincerely trust, for the honor of the Anglo-Saxon name and race, that this miserable plea will not avail to make the English people abandon the cause of so gallant a nation as Sardinia, engaged in so honorable a cause on the faith of an English envoy's written words. But whatever the result of the case may be, we think we may safely challenge the severest critic of American diplomacy and statesmanship to produce so flagrant a tissue of blunders, and so abject a system of official contempt for the rights of the citizen as are revealed in the extraordinary, and we hope unparalleled, history of the steamer *Cagliari* and the British Foreign Office.

Another City Swindle—The West Washington Market Grounds.

In Comptroller Flagg's report of the receipts and expenditures of the Corporation of the City of New-York, for the year 1853, he directs the attention of the Common Council to a newly-discoverd piece of land, lying west of West-street, and which it was supposed the City had a right to claim as its property. The Comptroller says, in his report:

"In the course of the last year or two land has been gained from the North River by constructing a bulkhead from pier No. 20 to pier No 23, between Vesey and Dey streets, and covering an area equal to ninety full lots. The new land is entirely outside of West-street, which at that point is the exterior line of the 400 feet granted to the Corporation by the charter of 1730, usually called the Montgomerie Grant. The bed of the river, beyond the line of West-street, and of the four hundred feet embraced in the charter, *belongs to the people of the State of New-York*; and before the land is sold or any erections made on it, it is advisable to have the title settled by an act of the Legislature. This will undoubtedly be granted on a memorial from the Common Council. The duty assigned to the Comptroller to take charge of the real estate of the City, and prevent encroachments thereon, has convinced him that rigid measures should be taken to prevent encroachments on the water as well as the land. The great value of lots in the lower part of the City is such, that instead of dredging out the slips, they are allowed to fill up, and when complaints are made in regard to the want of water, a bulkhead is constructed across the slip, the piers are extended out, and land is made; and whether the fee of the soil is in the City, the State, or 'unknown owners,' is not material to the manufacturers of land, provided a few lots can be gained out of the rivers or the Bay."

Notwithstanding this intimation of the Comptroller that it was his duty to take charge of the newly-created territory, and the request that the proper measures should be taken by the Corporation to test the City's right to it, nothing has ever been done towards that object, and the property has been left to a large community of squatters whose sovereignty no one has ventured to dispute. Not even the State to whom the property belongs by legal right has ever thought it worth while to claim its own, or to dispossess the intruders upon it. The whole affair is a very striking illustration of the loose and out-at-elbows condition in which our public business is attended to. The piece of property in question has been made by filling in the space between Dey and Vesey streets to the extent of 435 feet in depth and 480 feet in width, forming an area of about four hundred and ninety City building lots, worth not much short of a million of dollars. It lies in the very centre of business, adjoining our greatest market; and, according to the Report of the Harbor Commissioners, the filling in of the river deprived the port of accommodations for shipping to the amount of at least thirty thousand tons. The individual who originally made a contract with the City for the privilege of filling in this space realized a considerable fortune out of it by reselling the privilege of dumping dirt there, and since the land was formed other individuals have made fortunes by squatting upon it, and selling their preëmption rights to others. There have been some three or four hundred shanties erected upon it, and the amount of the business transacted in them may be inferred from the fact that one of the occupants states that he has sold 17,000 bushels of potatoes since he has been there. The numerous and thrifty tenantry of this domain pay large rents for their ground privileges, and one person boasts that he has cleared about sixty thousand dollars. Yet, oddly enough it does not appear that *the City has ever received a dollar from this source*, or that any claim has been made by the State for the use of its land. For more than five years this anomalous state of affairs has existed Two attempts have been made to bring the matter before the Legislature and have the property ceded to the City by the State, but for some cause or other nothing has been done respecting it. There were probably too many parties who were interested in having the property kept as it was, for anything to be done effectively either in Albany or at the City Hall in the Park. Last year the Common Council took the matter in hand in consequence of certain allegations made against Mr. Morton, the City Inspector, to whom the supervision of the public markets belongs; and a Committee of Investigation was appointed by the Board of Aldermen to inquire into the subject of rents, and what became of the money. The Committee made a long report in December last, which was ordered to be printed, but as the printers *lost the copy of the report*, all the evidence that was taken has disappeared. The Comptroller is not aware whether any money has ever been paid into the City Treasury or not, for it appears to be the practice of the official who makes a weekly return of the amount of money collected from the Washington Market grounds, to make a lumping item of all the different sums, thus: "Collected of hucksters, &c., $1,010 96," or whatever the amount may be. There is not, therefore, any way by which the honesty of this public officer can be tested, or by which it can be ascertained from whom he collects the money he deposits in the City Treasury.

The unbounded confidence of the Comptroller in the integrity of his collector of market-rents, in these degenerate days, is really touching. It is not imagined, in the Comptroller's office, that anything has ever been received from the tenants of the market grounds lying west of West street. But the halcyon quiet of the occupants of that outlying territory was most rudely broken in upon last week, by the service of an order upon them from Mr. Tremain, the Attorney-General of the State, ordering them to surrender their premises to Messrs. James B. Taylor and Owen Brennan, as those persons had leased the property from the State. The consternation created by these missives, was very great but the necessity of yielding implicit obedience has been pretty generally acquiesced in.

The conditions upon which the lease has been given to Messrs. Taylor and Brennan have not been made public, and it may cause some surprise that the State authorities did not notify the public that the property was to be disposed of, that the highest price might have been obtained for it by a fair competition. It is a fortunate circumstance, however, that somebody has obtained the lease, for it will be the means of having the question decided as to whom the property belongs, whether to the City or the State. The Mayor, last night, sent a message to the Common Council, calling their attention to the subject, and claiming that the land is the property of the City; but the Comptroller, in his report for the year 1853, concedes that the title to the ground belongs to the State, and we presume there will not be any great difficulty in settling that point. If the matter had been attended to in season, the property would have been ceded to the City without opposition, and the Corporation might have been in receipt of a larger income from it for the last five or six years. But now that it has become so valuable, and the Corporation has so long neglected to claim what is justly its own, there will probably be a struggle for the property which may make its cost in the end almost as great as its actual value. The present holders of the lease will not, of course, attempt to dispossess the present occupants of the ground, but will be content to collect the rents which they have hitherto paid to nobody knows whom. But, if the State should refuse to cede the property to the City, there will be some permanent arrangements made, by which it can be turned to a profitable account for market purposes.

Louisiana and Maine.—The monotony of Executive life in Louisiana has been agreeably diversified by a series of letters which have passed between Governor Wickliffe and His Excellency of Maine. "With the impertinence which marks the degenerate descendants of the Pilgrims"—as the Louisiana *Courier* warmly remarks—the Governor of Maine ventured to send to Governor Wickliffe certain resolutions condemnatory of Slavery. The Senate of Louisiana refused to receive the documents. The Governor of the State returns them to Maine, accompanied by a letter full of fiery indignation. It is pleasant to witness these little acts of comity between sovereign and independent States. Maine offers friendly counsel to Louisiana. Louisiana scouts the advice. The Louisiana Executive was in no amiable mood when he indited the letter of April 17, and his brother up in the furthest corner of the Union will probably enjoy a laugh over it when it comes. So, after all, no harm is done, and Governor Wickliffe will gain credit down South for his vigorous championship of State rights.

Political.—One of the City Democratic Clubs fired a salute in the Park last night in honor, we believe, of the passage of the Kansas bill. Through some misunderstanding as to the precise object of the demonstration, or some lack of expertness on the gunner's part, the intervals between the discharges were somewhat long—and the effect was not unlike that of minute guns at funerals. No damage was done, however—not even a pane of glass in the Times Building being broken.

Sea and Ship News.

Heavy Surf on the Pacific Coast—Loss of a Boat's Crew.

Capt. Dow, of the Panama Railroad Company's Steamer *Columbus*, writes to Mr. Hoadley that during his last voyage up the coast, he found, at several of his usual points of call, much difficulty in effecting a landing on account of an unusually heavy surf which prevailed, and which was not peculiar to any one part of the coast. He arrived at Acajutla, on his return trip, on the 27th of March. He says: "We found the surf at this place quite as bad as that of San Jose: it was said that there had been no communication since our departure on the upward trip. They reported, also, a sad accident as having occurred a day or two previous, in which the lives of a whole boat's crew were sacrificed. It appears that a first officer of one of the ships in port—a man of more assurance than good sense—undertook to make a landing contrary to the most earnest signs and entreaties from the shore not to attempt it, to which, however, he paid not the slightest regard. On shore, finding their entreaties of no avail, they overhauled the tackle down from the Molo to the water—the only assistance they could render. In went the boat, followed by an immense roller,—the officer grasped the tackle and was saved, but before the boat could be turned the sea struck her and dashed her against the rocks. The crew were all lost." The surf continued so rough that, after waiting one day and night for it to subside, Captain Dow, by the advice of the agent, was obliged reluctantly to depart, leaving a portion of the freight and passengers behind until the next trip, a circumstance which has never before occurred during the two years he has been running on the coast.

According to Captain D.'s account there is a growing business with all that part of the coast of Central America, which will soon require the addition of another steamer. The ports regularly visited are Punta Arenas, (Costa Rica,) Acajutla, San Juan, Realejo, La Union (St. Salvador) and San José de Guatemala. Arrangements which have recently been made by the Panama Railroad Company to connect with the steamers of the Royal Mail Packet Company in their semi-monthly trips between Southampton and Aspinwall, give to this line great importance to all those interested commercially with Central and South America.

Collision.—The schooner *Lilly*, from Boston bound to Savannah, was run into, on the night of the 29th ult., by the schooner *Seabird*, near Nantucket Shoals. The *Lilly* had her main rigging cut away, and her rail cut down. She put into Holmes' Hole on the 1st inst. for repairs.

The pilots of the *Jacob A. Westervelt*, which was lately sunk by collision with the steamer *Saxonia*, have chartered the yacht *Petrel*, belonging to E. K. Collins, Jr. She is 80 tons burden. The Company have contracted with Edward F. Williams, of Green Point, for a new boat of 120 tons, to be ready by the 1st of September. A subscription for the relief of Mrs. O'Keefe, whose husband was drowned when the *Westervelt* was sunk, has been started, and has received the signatures of the merchants and pilots. Several boat's companies have subscribed $50 each. The owners of the *Saxonia*, it is stated, intend to make a liberal subscription to the fund.

Lecture on the Horse and Horsemanship.—This evening, (Tuesday,) at the Medical College in East Thirteenth-street, Capt. Ralston, formerly a Veterinary Surgeon in the British Cavalry, will deliver a second and concluding lecture upon the various styles of riding, the training and management of the horse, and the equestrian field sports of England. It is so desirable that our young people, of both sexes, should be encouraged in every possible way to the practice of healthful and exhilirating exercise, that we trust the Lecture-room will be crowded with interested spectators. Capt. Ralston's illuminated illustrations are equally instructive and entertaining.

Police Commissioners.

The Board met at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday, all the Commissioners present, and Gen. Nye in the Chair. Hon. Thomas B. Stillman, the newly appointed Police Commissioner, took his seat with the Board for the first time. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A communication from the General Superintendent, representing that by law he was not empowered to detail policemen for other duty than patrol duty, for more than twenty-four hours, without a resolution of the Board, and that therefore the policemen detailed for attendance at the Court of Oyer and Terminer during the trial of Cangemi, could not be continued at the post without a resolution of the Board, was read.

Mr. Bowen moved that the policemen be so detailed. Carried.

A communication was received from the General Superintendent, stating the number of arrests for violation of Sabbath ordinances in this City during the last two weeks. The total number of arrests for offences of this kind committed Sunday, April 25, was in New-York, 924; in Brooklyn, 14. On Sunday May 2, the arrests in some of the Precincts in this City, were as follows:

Fourth Precinct	88	Thirteenth Precinct	14
Fifth Precinct	95	Sixteenth Precinct	15
Seventh Precinct	27	Seventeenth Precinct	37
Eighth Precinct	31	Twentieth Precinct	230
Tenth Precinct	73	Twenty-first Precinct	171
Twelfth Precinct	87		
Total			858

Mr. Bowen moved, and it was carried that the names of those arrested be published in newspapers.

The following communication from the General Superintendent was read:

Office of the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, No. 88 White-street, New-York, May 3, 1858.

To the President of the Board of Commissioners of Police:

Sir—The present number constituting the Metropolitan Police force of the City of New-York consists of 1,178 men, a number quite inadequate for our purposes.

I recently convened the Captains and Acting Captains for this City, and upon a careful estimate of the number of men required to afford security to our citizens in the respective Wards, it amounted to 1,093 patrolmen. The present number of patrolmen, as detailed by the Board of Commissioners, is 789.

I respectfully suggest to the Commissioners the propriety and expediency of applying to the Board of Supervisors for the necessary increase of patrolmen at their next meeting on Tuesday next.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
F. A. TALLMADGE, Sup't of Police.

It was referred to the Committee on General Discipline.

It was ordered that Officer Smith Hall, of Brooklyn, found smoking in the street, should be reprimanded by his superior officer and deprived of one day's pay. Officer John Reynolds, of the Eighth Precinct, for dereliction of duty, was deprived of three days' pay. A charge preferred against Officer Wm. Gee, of the Thirteenth Precinct, for arresting a man for disorderly conduct on his own door-step, was dismissed, and the conduct of the officer approved. Officer Wager was deprived of fifteen days' pay for using abusive language to his landlord. A complaint against a squad of policemen in the Twenty-second Precinct was dismissed. Officer Charles V. Albertson, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was deprived of his pay for five days for being off duty for 24 hours. Officer G. J. Colwell, for neglect of duty and drinking, was deprived of twenty days' pay. The complaint against Officer Theodore Storey, of the Fifth Precinct, for striking a man on the head who was driving fast in Broadway, was dismissed and the officer's conduct commended. Officer Washington Gaylor, of the Mayor's squad, for refusing to assist in quelling a disturbance, was transferred to the regular force for patrol duty.

The Board then went into secret session. Nothing of interest transpired, and the Board adjourned to meet again on Thursday of next week, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday evening, Councilman Cornell in the Chair.

An ordinance appertaining to running steam cars in New-York, was read, and referred to the Committee on Ordinances. Its principal feature is the limitation of speed to five miles within the hour.

The report on paving Fifty-second-street was read and adopted. The ordinance appointing Justice Welsh to the Mayor's office, being called up for adoption, Councilmen Frazer moved that the name of Mr. Welsh be stricken out and that of Justice Brownell be substituted. Councilmen Genet opposed the amendment, which was lost for want of a constitutional vote. The ordinance was then put and lost for a similar reason, eight voting in the affirmative, and eight in the negative.

Mayor's Message.

The following communication from His Honor the Mayor, respecting land west of Washington Market, was received and read, as follows:

City Inspector's Department, New-York, April 29, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

Gentlemen—I deem it my duty to present to your honorable body the accompanying copy of a "notice," (See Mayor's Message,) which I am informed has been posted in the vicinity of Washington Market, and having reference to the lands lying west of West-street, between Dey and Vesey streets, and now in use for market purposes. It will be seen that the said lands, belonging to the State of New-York, have been leased to certain persons, named therein, and who thus give notice of their intention to enter into possession of the same by virtue of said lease. The subject is presented for the consideration and action of the Honorable Common Council in relation thereto. Respectfully, GEO. W MORTON,
City Inspector.

Mayor's Office, May 3, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

Gentlemen—I am informed that a lease has been executed by the people of the State of New-York to James B. Taylor and Owen W. Brennan, of the property situated on the westerly side of that street north of Dey and south of Vesey street, in this City, being the ground now used by the Corporation for market purposes, west of the ground on which the Washington market stands. In pursuance of this lease notices have been served on the lessees and tenants of the Corporation now occupying portions of this property similar to the annexed:

NOTICE.

All persons in possession of lands owned by the State, situated on the westerly side of West-street, north of Dey and south of Vesey streets, in the City of New-York, and now leased to Messrs. Taylor and Brennan, (and being on there without any right from the State,) are notified to surrender possession of said land and premises immediately, or legal measures will be at once taken to remove them therefrom.

LYMAN TREMAIN, Attorney-General.

Jas. B. Taylor and C. W. Brennan, No. 45 Pine-street, New-York, lessees.

Albany, April 24, 1858.

I have telegraphed to the Attorney-General, whose name is subscribed to this notice, to obtain information relative to the object of the State in assuming to execute the lease above-mentioned, but have as yet received no reply to my dispatch. I have also communicated with the Council to the Corporation, who assures me that as soon as his professional engagements on behalf of the City will permit, he will proceed to Albany and confer with the Attorney-General relative to this subject. In the meantime, I deem it to be my duty to state to you, that in my opinion the property in question belongs to the corporation as riparian owner. The City has expended in the work of constructing bulkheads and filling in upwards of from $60,000 to $80,000, and has exercised control over and been in possession of these premises ever since. A doubt, however, having been expressed by some as to the right of the City to this ground, in order to quiet the same and put beyond question the title thereto by removing any cloud thereon, I recommended in my annual message, and recently in a communication to your honorable body, that an application be made to the Legislature for this purpose. The Legislature failed, however, to pass any law to this effect. Under these circumstances I would respectfully recommend that immediate action be taken by your honorable body, by the adoption of a resolution authorizing and directing the Counsel to the Corporation to take the necessary measures to protect the interest of the City in this property, and to prevent the parties to whom this lease is said to have been given, from taking possession of, or exercising any control over, the same.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Referred to a Special Committee of Three, namely Councilmen Genet, McCarthy and Brady.

A communication was read from the City Inspector as to the condition of Potter's Field.

Councilman Genet said that the Committee on Public Health, of the Board of Councilmen, had already acted upon the matter. Placed on file.

The Report of the Committee on Assessments for Sewers in New Bowery being brought up, Councilman Genet moved that it be sent back to the Committee. So referred.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday.

Tammany Society.—There was a meeting of the Tammany Society last evening, but little was done besides organizing, admitting a few members, and discussing the propriety of passing some resolutions upon the action of Congress in the Kansas matter. It was finally decided that Capt. Rynders' gun in the Park had spoken loud enough for one day, and action was adjourned, with the meeting, to Wednesday evening next.

Six Years' Captivity Among the Indians—Narrative of Miss Olive Oatman.

It may be recollected that in the Spring of 1851 a family by the name of OATMAN was attacked by the Apaché Indians, while endeavoring to reach California by the old Santa Fé route. The family consisted of the father, mother and seven children. Four were murdered outright by the Indians. One of the children, then a lad of 14, was left for dead, but subsequently recovered, and, after suffering incredible hardship, made his way in safety to California. Two daughters were carried into captivity, and the younger died while in the hands of the savages. The other was rescued two years since, joined her brother in California, and they have recently arrived together in this City. This brother and sister are, therefore, the sole survivors of a family of nine persons. Their story is simple and touching. We had yesterday, an interview with them, and derived some interesting particulars of their bereavment and subsequent suffering.

The girl OLIVE is near twenty years of age. She is a modest, intelligent young woman, but has evidently suffered greatly from the hardships she has been compelled to undergo during a captivity of *six years*. Her chin bears the "Chief's mark," a species of tattooing, set in fine parallel lines, running downwards from the lower lip. This savage embellishment does not materially enhance the personal charms of the lady, but it is an indelible evidence of the scenes she has undergone.

The brother, LORENZO D., is about 21 years of age and is a fair specimen of a Western man. The whole family came originally from Illinois. LORENZO has suffered pains and bruises enough to have killed an ordinary man, but has apparently a large stock of vitality remaining. He avers, however, that he would be very unwilling to pass again through the horrible scenes he has witnessed.

The story of the massacre of the OATMAN family has been but imperfectly told in former accounts. The narrative of OLIVE's captivity among the Apachés and Mohaves has not been given. It is but rarely that a tale so full of remarkable incident finds its way into print from the lips of the party interested. The history of the family is briefly as follows:

Mr. ROYSE OATMAN, the father, was a native of Western New-York. Soon after he came of age, his parents removed to the town of Laharpe, in Illinois, and the son afterwards joined them. In that place, the son was married to Miss MARY ANN SPERRY, then a girl of 18. The young couple lived for two years on a farm near Laharpe, and, having accumulated some means, removed to a residence in the town, where Mr. OATMAN entered into mercantile business. The crash of 1837 destroyed his hopes of success in that quarter; the competent fortune he had amassed, disappeared; and, at the suggestion of friends, he removed to the Cumberland Valley in Pennsylvania. His love for the free life of the Western prairies, however, drew him back, and in 1846 the family returned to Illinois, settling in a log-cabin, not far the village of Fulton. In 1849, an effort was made to organize a party to emigrate to that portion of New-Mexico lying between the Colorado and Gila. Mr. OATMAN cast in his lot with the company, and in the Spring of 1850 started for his new home. Including his own, nine families constituted the party. In August, they had progressed on their journey as far as Council Grove, on the old Santa Fé road. At this point, the first dissensions broke out among the party. The difficulties widened, until finally the Oatman family found themselves nearly alone. Nothing damped, they pursued their journey. At the Rio Grande they took the Cook and Kearney route, and in February, 1851, reached the Pimo village. The two families who had remained with them thus far, now resolved to stop. The OATMANS resolved, unhappily for themselves, to continue their route alone, hoping to reach Fort Yuma in California. On the 18th of March, they reached a camping ground on the Gila River, at a point about eighty miles from Fort Yuma. On the following day, they forded the river. While still encamped, a party of Apaches visited them, making professions of friendship, and desiring to smoke the pipe of peace. Mr. OATMAN made every exertion to secure the good will of the savages, offered them food, and gave them the best entertainment his means afforded. Their prying and inquisitive manner, however, excited his suspicions, and the withdrawal of the party to a short distance, and the holding of a council among themselves, confirmed his apprehensions. He had scarcely warned his family of their peril, when the savages burst upon them, with a terrific yell, and without the warning of a moment, *massacred the father, mother, and four of the children*. LORENZO (one of the survivors) was left for dead. The two younger girls, OLIVE and MARY ANN, were reserved for another fate. With these captives the Indians departed, after robbing the wagon and tent of the family of all that was valuable.

The lad LORENZO recovered his senses, after the departure of the Indians, only to find a mass of ruins, amidst which lay the bodies of the murdered family. He was afterwards met by a party of friendly Indians, one of whom he had seen before. He was humanely taken into their protection. After these Indians had visited the scene of the massacre, they returned with the report that they could only distinguish the bones of six persons. OLIVE and MARY ANN were not among them. Subsequently LORENZO reached Fort Yuma, where every kindness was shown him. His sisters, however, were now beyond the reach of human help. Whither their savage captors had gone it was impossible to tell; that a fate worse than death awaited them was certain. For five years one of these young girls was subjected to all the drudgery of savage life, and endured sufferings which language is too feeble to portray. The younger of the two, MARY ANN, a child of only eight years, died of starvation during the first year of their captivity; while OLIVE, aged 13 years, with greater endurance, survived her sufferings, and lives to give the narrative of them to the world.

In the keeping of this tribe, (the Mohaves.) OLIVIA wandered toward the Pacific, and in the year 1856 was heard of by Lieutenant-Colonel BURKE, then in command of Fort Yuma. Information was brought to the fort by a friendly Indian named FRANCISCO, who was dispatched to the Mohaves with directions to bring the white woman named OLIVIA to the fort. A great deal of address was necessary, both on the part of the Indian and Miss OATMAN, to reconcile the tribe to the idea of parting with her. She finally, however, reached the fort in safety, guarded by FRANCISCO, where, for the first time for five years she beheld the face of civilized whites. Her reception by the officers was of the most cordial description; and she was not long in sending information of her rescue to Los Angelos, where her brother, who had long been planning an expedition to go in search of his lost sister, heard the welcome news. After spending some two years in California, where a narrative of her captivity was published, she returned, in company with her brother, to New-York, arriving here by the last steamer.

Guns for English's Kansas Bill.

There was a considerable number of persons in the Park, last evening, who fired Marshall RYNDERS' cannon, and otherwise exhibited their gratification at the passage of ENGLISH's Kansas bill. The cannon firing commenced at 7 o'clock, and 112 guns were fired, this being the affirmative number of votes cast in the House, in favor of the bill. It was intended that the demonstration should have taken place last Saturday evening; but as the cartridges could not be got in readiness in time, the affair was postponed until this evening. There were five transparencies on the ground, with the following inscriptions:

"Dr. BUCHANAN has healed the wounds,
Of bleeding Kansas."

"The Screecher's Occupation is Gone."

"All honor to the City Delegation:
SICKLES, KELLY, COCHRANE, and WARD.'

"One Bolter
(Coffin)
Hic Jacet."

"112 to 102."

There was no platform erected for the speakers, but, considering the paucity of the crowd, the demand for speakers was great. The calls for Captain ROSS were the longest and loudest, but he did not respond. A Mr. MORRISON, and a gentleman whose name was not announced, made each, brief speeches. At a few minutes to 9 o'clock, the last gun of the prescribed salute having been fired, the cannon was dragged to its resting place in the City-Hall, and the crowd speedily dispersed.

City Items.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—NEW APPOINTEES SWORN INTO OFFICE—THAT PRIVATE SAFE.—Yesterday forenoon DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Esq., appointed by Mr. COOPER, Deputy Collector of Assessments, and JOHN B. CORLIES, Esq., the newly appointed Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, having given the required bonds, presented themselves before the Mayor, and were duly sworn into office. Messrs. R. B. CONNOLLY and A. BELL were the sureties for Mr. DELAVAN, and Messrs. WILSON G. HUNT and A. BURR for Mr. CORLIES. It is probable that the remaining new appointees will be sworn into office to-day. No appointments of subordinate clerks have yet been announced. It is stated that the list will be made public during the present week.

About noon, yesterday, Mr. CHARLES TURNER, Deputy Street Commissioner under Mr. DEVLIN, called at the Street Commissioner's Office and requested permission of Mr. COOPER to be allowed to remove his private papers, which were deposited in the safe which formerly belonged to Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. COOPER stated that, in view of the contest regarding the papers contained in the safe, and the previous allegations of Mr. TURNER, that the safe was the private property of the late JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, he had obtained the consent of the public administrator to open the safe and examine the contents, and select such papers as formed part of the public records. He had discovered, upon examination, that there was but one package of papers belonging to Mr TURNER, and this package he was willing to deliver over to him. Mr. TURNER refused to accept the package, although offered to him, and expressed a decided determination to obtain possession of further papers in the safe, which he claimed as being his private property. Judging from this threat that Mr. TURNER and his friends might determine to make some violent demonstration in order to possess themselves of the papers in the safe, Mr. COOPER sent to the Mayor's Office for some policemen. Four of the Mayor's squad were immediately dispatched to the office, and remained there a considerable time, but their services were not called in requisition.

CONVENTION OF CRICKETERS.—Agreeably to call a Convention of Cricketers assembled at the Astor House last evening. Mr. WALLER, the President of the Association, called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock. The following Clubs were represented: St. George's, New-York; Union, of New-York; Brooklyn, Long Island Club, Manhattan, Essex Club, of Newark; Union, of Amsterdam; Amsterdam, East New-York Union, Free Academy, United, of Bridgeport; Staten Island, Kings County, Yonkers, and Philadelphia. There were about fifty delegates present. HENRY SHARP, of the New York Club, was elected President, and DANIEL W. BAKER, of Newark, Secretary, for the ensuing year. Mr. SHARP returned thanks for the honor conferred in his election. Letters were read from WM. M. BRADSHAW, of the Union, and J. J. CASSADY, of the Buckeye Club, of Cincinnati; also from J. F. BURGESS, of Clinton, Massachusetts. They were placed on file. The Committee on Organization, appointed on the 4th of May last, made a report. They recommended the following permanent measures for the promotion of cricket: 1. To adopt playing rules. 2. Annual meetings at the commencement of the playing season. 3. The spreading of general information, and promoting a better acquaintance in order to advance and nationalize the game.

The following recommendations from the Committee were also reported:

First—That the professional players be played as such, and not as members of the Clubs with which they may be engaged. Second—That lists of membership be exchanged six days before matches, from which the players shall be selected. Third—That in the selection of second or third elevens, the opponents in each case to designate the elevens to be debarred.

The rules, with slight modifications, were adopted. A Committee of two were appointed to report a plan of permanent organization, which was adopted. Each Club, though entitled to send as many delegates as they choose, shall have but one vote in the Conventions. It was voted that the laws of the Marylebone Club of England, as they now exist, or as they may hereafter be amended, be adopted as the playing laws of the Cricket Association of this country. A motion to amend the first rule so as to make professional players include all who receive pay for their time or services in any manner, drew out a warm debate, and was finally voted down. After arranging for several matches, the Club adjourned.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Poorly executed counterfeit fives, on the Danvers Bank, of Danvers, Mass., made their appearance in the City at a late hour last evening. One arrest was made.

The Board of Aldermen met, last night, but were obliged to adjourn for want of a quorum. They convene again on Thursday.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Foreign Missions was held yesterday afternoon, at the office corner of Centre and Duane streets. These meetings have always been strictly private—reporters being rigorously excluded

Police Intelligence.

ROW IN AN EATING SALOON.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, Sebastian Velaisne and Peter Ansing, two Italians, got into an altercation with a Spaniard named Ascarlio Silvia, at the eating saloon No. 150 Church-street. The Italians beat Silvia badly, and stabbed him in the arm and shoulders so severely that it was necessary to take him to the City Hospital. Officer Rollins, of the Fifth Ward, took the assailants into custody, and they were detained by Justice CONNOLLY for examination.

A DESPERATE FELLOW.—Michael McGerraty made the vicinity of Fulton Market hideous with his yells and riotous demonstrations about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning. Officer Phillips, of the Second Ward, who attempted to pacific him, was assailed in a violent manner, but finally McGerraty was overpowered, and with assistance, taken to the Station-house. After getting him there it took four men to lock him in the cell. He was taken yesterday afternoon before Justice CONNOLLY and committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

AN ALLEGED FUGITIVE.—An elderly man, named Ethridge M. Fish, was arrested yesterday, charged with being a fugitive from justice. It is alleged that he purchased, a few weeks ago, a farm in the town of Milford, this State, and, after procuring an insurance for $1,300 on the house and barn, he set them on fire, by which means they were burnt up, and then recovered the amount of the policy. It is further charged that he never paid for the property. Justice KELLY held him for examination.

THE ASSAULT UPON A SICK WOMAN.—George Jefferson Smith, the policeman against whom a charge was preferred of having committed a violent and unprovoked assault upon Mrs. Herr, at No. 197 Houston-street, was arrested on Saturday. He gave bail in $2,000 to await an examination.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, May 4.

SUPREME COURT—Nos. 354, 382, 44, 1464, 414, 420, 428, 434, 435, 436, 437, 440, 441, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 452, 455, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 367, 468, 470, 475 to 477, 480, 481, 482.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

THE LAW OF USURY AFFECTING NOTES IN ANOTHER STATE.

Dale et al. vs. *Hopkins, Hoyes, Palmer et al.*—In October last the defendants wrote to the plaintiffs in Boston, inclosing their note for $2,871 12, with a requestthat they would discount it to enable the defendants to take up a note for $3,500, about to fall due, and which they before had given the plaintiffs.

The latter replied, agreeing to discount at two per cent. per month, stating that every dollar they raised cost them more than that rate. By return mail the defendants drew for the money and note, expressing suprise at the rate of discount, and requesting that the difference between it and regular interest might be refunded. This the plaintiffs answered by an offer to take off three per cent. per month, from the face of the note for cash.

The note was dishonored, and suit brought on it, to which the defendants pleaded usury. It was admitted that if the transaction was controlled by the laws of New-York, the note would be void; but it was contended for the plaintiffs that the contract for the rate of discount was made in Boston, and is governed by the laws of Massachusetts and not those of New-York; and that the defendants having omitted to plead or prove the law of the former State, the defence could not be sustained.

Judge SUTHERLAND held the contract to have been made in New-York, and ordered judgment for defendants.

For plaintiffs, Tracy, Wait & Olmstead; for defendants, Buckham, Smales and Green.

SPECIAL TERM.
Before the Hon. Justice Clerke.

The President, &c., of the Bank of New-Haven vs. *Truman Winan.*—Case settled.

NOTICE.—Judge Sutherland will attend at Chambers for all *ex-parte* business, and Judge Davies will sit in the Special Term room, and Judge Ingraham in the General Term room, for the transaction of all litigated motions, from 9½ until 11 A. M. The members of the bar are requested to give their opponents notice before what Judge they will have their motions heard. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before the Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Dickson vs. *Bucknell et al.*—Motion denied and temporary injunction dissolved, with $10 costs to defendant to abide the event.

Crosby et al. vs *Arthur Leary.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Before the Hon. Justice Woodruff.

Fish vs. *Oatman.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Fowles vs. *Bowen.*—Case settled.

Before the Hon. Justice Pierrepont.

Wood vs. *Wellington et al.*—Case settled.

[Advertisement.]

LOTTERY CAUTION.—We would respectfully caution the public against the many frauds practiced upon the community under the guise of Lotteries. There are but four States in which lotteries are legalized, viz.: Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland and Georgia, therefore, all circulars or advertisements directing parties to send to New-York or to any place in which lotteries are unlawful, can be safely set down as bogus or swindling concerns; and too much praise cannot be awarded to his Honor, Mayor TIEMANN, for the strong and successful efforts he is making towards breaking them up. SAMUEL SWAN & CO.,
Lottery Managers,
Augusta, Ga.

[Advertisement.]

FIFTY SPRING STYLES.—KNOX is determined not to be outgeneraled. One of his neighbors having hit upon an idea that the announcement of twelve different styles of hat would create a sensation, KNOX comes out with fifty different varieties, and challenges competition to prove that his popular establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, is not the place for gentlemen of taste to procure their head gear. We think KNOX is about right, and if out of his assortment you cannot select an article to suit you he will manufacture a style expressly for you. Price only $4.

[Advertisement.]

"JACK CADE, OR THE KENTISH REBELLION."—This great drama, by Judge CONRAD, attracted an overflowing house to Purdy's National Theatre last evening, and no doubt will continue to fill the house every evening during its run. Mr. H. A. PERRY as *Jack Cade*, and Miss DENVIL as *Marianne*, were greatly applauded. It will be repeated to-night, with the drama of "Dogs of the Ferry," with Mr. BLANCHARD.

[Advertisement.]

THAT BEWITCHING ARTISTE, MISS SUSAN DENIN!—It is difficult to depict, in words, the surprising sensation created at Barnum's Museum, by this gifted young lady. Her dashing style of performance, so redolent of taste, grace, elegance, ease, naturalness, and force, bewitches all who beholds it. She reappears as *Young Norval* this evening. A drama and a comedy, besides, this afternoon, at BARNUM'S.

[Advertisement.]

FREDERIC'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 363 and 367 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hellotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

The New Board of Aldermen—A Democratic Majority—Election of Officers.

The new Board of Aldermen assembled at 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon. Their names are as follows:

Ward.		Ward.	
1.	D. D. Whitney	11.	E. T. Bickhouse. Opp.
2.	John McNamee. D.	12.	Vacancy.
3.	H. R. Pierson. Opp.	13.	B. W. Wilson. Opp.
4.	Peter G. Taylor. Opp.	14.	Joseph Smith. D.
5.	Robert Fury. D.	15.	Daniel Manger. Opp.
6.	Chas. Franas. D.	16.	A. Walters. Opp.
7.	Mich'l McDonald. D.	17.	W. M. Messerole. D.
8.	Jas. A. Van Brunt. Opp	18.	M. Kalbfleisch. D.
9.	Thomas F. Grear. D.	19.	F. Scholes. Opp.
10.	John L. Douglass. D.		

The election in the Twelfth Ward was set aside by the Board of Canvassers. Ald. MCDONALD, GREEN and DOUGLASS were elected as independent candidates in opposition to the regular Democratic nominee in their respective Wards. They were induced, however, to go into the Democratic caucus, which gave to the latter a clear working majority.

At the hour above named Mayor POWELL took the Chair and called the Board to order. When the Clerk called the roll he omitted to call the Twelfth Ward. TIMOTHY BANNAN, who represented the Ward last year, claimed to be "a hold-over Alderman." The minority of the Board opposed his claims, but the Democrats sustained them, and Mr. BANNAN'S vote, by direction of the Mayor, was received.

The Board went into executive session and filled the different offices as follows:

President—M. Kalbfleisch.
City Clerk—Wm. G. Bishop, reflected.
Health Officer—Dr. Samuel R. Boyd.
Clerk of Market—Henry Oswold.
Inspector of Pavements, W. D.—John Cavarmagh, Henry Story.
Keeper of City Hall—Moses Abbott.
Inspector of Pavements—Stephen Garrison, George Palmer.
Clerks of County—Justice Cornell's—John Doherty. Justice Voorhies'—John Q. Adams. Justice Fox's—Wm. Brown. Justice Blachley's—John Sweeney. Justice Morehouse's—Charles B. Wyley. Justice Weeks'—Jamgs R. Dodge.
Sealers Weights and Measures, W. D.—Landon Linnan, George Morrell.
Sealers Weights and Measures, E. D.—John H. Gans, Patrick Gaynor.
Meat Inspectors, W. D.—Richard Dunn, John McLear.
Meat Inspectors, E. D.—Wm. Pfarre, Patrick O'Donnell.
Keeper of Closets—Wm. King.
Keeper of City Park—Terrence Carr.
Pound Master, E. D.—Charles Stevens.
Pound Master, W. D.—Michael Farrell.
Pound Master, Eighth Ward—John Fitzgerald.

The executive concluded, Mayor POWELL read his Annual Message. The Mayor congratulates the Board on the fact that the city has passed through a great financial crisis without serious injury; reminds them that as their number is numerically less, their duties will be more arduous; that the government during the past year has been conducted without serious embarrassment; urges the necessity of a "more perfect and direct responsibility among the various departments to me," and cites in support of this, the operations of the General Government; that the finances of the city are in a healthy condition, but in view of the large amount of money to be raised during the year, will require the utmost care and skill to conduct them successfully, and that as the taxes are now heavy, it is not the time to introduce new schemes involving the expenditure of large amounts of money; hopes the Government will be urged to continue their improvements in this city. The water works and their progress are noted at some length. (The principal facts were published by us last week.) With water and a general sewerage he does not doubt that Brooklyn will compare favorably with any other city in the Union, both for beauty and healthfulness. Street-cleaning is particularly alluded to, and he expresses a hope that for the future the Police will more closely attend to their duties. A better organization of the system of licensing, ventilating and heating the City Hall, the several charters of the city, and the high taxes, all receive a passing notice.

The address was ordered published, and soon after the Board adjourned.

The Court of Over and Terminer adjourned yesterday morning till the 17th inst., at which time it is expected Judge STRONG will be here, ready to proceed with the criminal business.

Personal.

A correspondent of the *Spiritual Telegraph* writes from Philadelphia that the famous Dr. Hare is experiencing manifestations in his laboratory of a very extraordinary character. It is no less a performance, according to this credulous gentleman, than the fulfillment of the dreams of the days of alchemy. "A common manifestation," he says, "is the transmutation of copper pennies into gold," and he calls this a fact which will "force conviction upon the mind." Probably—when it is proved.

Rev. A. C. Coxe, of the Episcopal Church, in Baltimore, has called at the office of the *Patriot* to state that the prayer offered by him at the opening of the Scientific Convention is erroneously attributed to his authorship. He was not its compiler, as most of it may be found, nearly word for word, in the seventh and ninth chapters of the Book of Wisdom. Thus a prayer at least 2,000 years old has proved entirely suitable to the use of a scientific body in the nineteenth century.

Two elopements took place in Louisville, Ky., last week. The son of a wealthy merchant ran away with a married woman, who is said to be very pretty; and a clerk in a dry goods store has carried off the wife of a daguerrean artist.

Before the departure of Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, for Europe, he met the clergy and laity of Philadelphia at St. Paul's Church, where all partook of the Holy Communion.

A parting dinner to the Rev. Robinson Scott, Missionary from the Methodists for the evangelization of Ireland, is to be given at Niblo's on the evening of Tuesday, the 11th inst.

The citizens of Columbus, Ohio, tendered Col. Schouler a supper before his departure for Boston. Complimentary speeches were made, and there seems to have been a good time.

The Hon. William Trousdale, of Tennessee, late Minister to Brazil, is in Washington, having just returned from Rio Janeiro by way of Europe.

Mr. Jacob Barker, of New-Orleans, formerly well known in this City, has left for Washington, to follow up his claims in relation to the War of 1812.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—Manufactures are rapidly increasing, trade is reviving, business is improving, and, therefore, now is the time to purchase SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. These are the only machines capable of doing every kind of work, and it is necessary to have them to obtain the work. SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, being the latest and the best, the most beautiful and the easiest to operate, is commanding universal favor. Call and see them, and send for a Circular. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **The Everett Hat,**
BOYS AND YOUTHS' SIZES,
Style and Proportion strictly preserved,
NOW READY.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
No. 45 Broadway.

☞ **Table Cutlery**—Best make. English and American. Silver Plated Goods, largest assortment in the Union.
Wooden Ware, Step Ladders, Kitchen Tables, Clothes-Horses, &c.
House Cleaning Brushes of all kinds, at the
LOWEST PRICES,
At BERRIAN'S, No. 601 Broadway.

☞ **Gold Shades.**—
Buff Holland do.
White Holland do.
At KELTY & FERGUSON'S,
No. 291 Broadway.

☞ **Lace and Muslin Curtains,**
From auction,
At less than cost of importation,
At KELTY & FERGUSON'S,
No. 291 Broadway.

☞ **Late Fire in Maiden-lane.**
MR. AHRENFELDT'S CERTIFICATE.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen: On the night of the 17th instant, my store, No. 56 Maiden lane, with my stock of merchandise, was entirely destroyed by fire. My loss, though heavy, would have been much more so, but that I was fortunate enough to have one of your Patent Champion Safes, which preserved uninjured my most valuable books, papers, and some bank notes, after being 18 hours exposed to a very severe and scorching heat. My old papers, &c., which could not find room in the safe for, were intrusted to a vault in the wall; they are a mass of ashes. Respectfully yours,
CHARLES AHRENFELDT,
Importer of China and Porcelain Ware,
No. 50 Murray-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858.
The above safe can be seen at our depôt.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st.,
Opposite the City Hall.

☞ **Gas! Gaze! Gase!**
GAS FIXTURES! MANUFACTURERS' DEPOT.
The largest and best stock of rich and plain gas fixtures in the City, all of which are offered at the lowest cash prices, at the great manufacturing depôt of
GEO. H. KITCHIN & CO.,
Wood's Building,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

☞ **Boots, Shoes, Gaiters.**—LORIN BROOKS, original introducer of the Patent Metallic Shank and Congress Gaiter, has on hand and is manufacturing superior Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, at reduced prices, at his only establishment in the City, No. 188 Fulton, opposite Church-st.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **The Cheapest Iron Railing Manufactured.**—If you want a cheap, substantial, elegant and first-class Iron Railing to inclose your cemetery lot, or for a balcony or staircase, buy GOTHIC Chairs (room No. 1) No. 5 Nassau-st.

REMOVAL.

In consequence of the destruction by fire of my old store in Maiden lane, I have removed to the commodious warehouse
No. 50 Murray-street,
Where I offer for sale
FRENCH CHINA, DINNER, TEA, AND TOILET SETS,
Vases Card-Baskets, spittoons Cologne-Bottles, &c.,
PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES,
BOHEMIAN AND BELGIAN GLASSWARE,
Goblets, Champagne and other Wine Glasses, and all the newest productions in Bohemian Fancy Colored Glasswares Glass Shades, French Bronzes, and other fancy articles.
I desire to inform gentlemen, intending to visit France, that my firm in Paris, Rue Paradis Poissonnière No. 32, will attend to the purchase, packing, and shipment of any Parisian goods for a moderate commission.
CHARLES AHRENFELDT,
No. 50 Murray-st., New York.

☞ **Trunks, Valises, Bags, &c.**
The largest assortment in the City, of the best quality, RETAILED AT THE LOWEST PRICES, at our stores, Corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, AND No. 556 BROADWAY, between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. ALL ARTICLES WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.
CROUCH & FITZGERALD, Manufacturers.

☞ **Astonishing Reduction!!**
In the prices of superior English Carpeting.
Velvets $1 12 to $1 50; Brussels 75 cents to $1 per yard.
All-wool Ingrains 38 cents to 75 cents.
At HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

☞ **Brussels Carpets,** 8s. per Yard.
THREE-PLY CARPETS.....7s. and 8s. per Yard.
SUPER FINE CARPETS.....6s. per Yard.
E. A. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 315 Canal-st.

☞ **Removed.**
WILDER'S
PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
The Great Fire Proof Safe of the World.
Depôt No. 191 BROADWAY, cor. of Dey-st.

☞ **Ladies' and Children's Garden Sets.**—Hoe, Rake and Spade, 50c. per set; Extra quality, $2 25 to $5 per set. Garden Trowels, 12c. to 50c each; Rakes, Spades and Hoes, 20c. to $1 each. Grafting, Trimming and Budding Knives.
Florticultural and Horticultural Tools of all kinds at the lowest prices either single or in full sets, in oak cases. Iron and Steel Shovels, Spades, Ditching Spades, &c., at BERRIAN'S, No. 601 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Refrigerators.**—Refrigerators.—The largest assortment in the country, embracing all the best kinds made in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Haven. Prices $3 to $30 each. At BERRIAN'S,
No. 601 Broadway.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

MARRIED.

WALLACE—FERGUSON.—In this City, on Monday, May 3, at the Church of the Divine Unity, by the Rev. E. H Chapin, THOMAS WALLACE to Miss CHRISTIANA FERGUSON, all of this City.

BEACH—MABER.—In this City, on Sunday, May 2, by the Rev. DUNCAN DUNBAR, D. J. BEACH to Miss CECELIA MABER, all of this City.

YOUNG—BROWN.—On Thursday evening, April 23, at the residence of Hiram Friar, Esq., Pleasant Valley, N. J. by the Rev. William Riley, D. D., HUGH YOUNG, of New-York, to Miss ELLEN E. BROWN, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Brown, Esq., of Maine.

DIED.

LAWSON.—In this City, on Monday, May 3, after a lingering illness, MRS. PAMELIA, relict of Capt. Charles Lawson, in the 53d year of her age.

A funeral service will be held at the residence of her son-in-law, Jas. J. Hull, No. 2 4th-st., this evening, at 8 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

BROWN.—In this City, on Monday, May 3, GEORGE E. BROWN, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at his late residence No. 30 West 32d-st.

WILKINSON.—In this City, on Monday, May 3, N. N. WILKINSON, Esq., aged 50 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the La Farge House.

NEILL.—At Hurl-Gate, 86th-st., on Sunday, May 2, after a severe illness, JOHN NEILL, in the 6st year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his nephews, Thomas M. and Charles H. Smith, are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. May Smith No. 174 Duffield-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ New-Orleans and Boston papers please copy.

THORNE.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Sunday, May 2, SEABING C. THORNE son of the late Samuel Thorne, aged 48 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence. Cars leave Brooklyn depôt at 10 o'clock A. M.

SUDDENLY, at Peekskill, Westchester Co., on Sunday morning, May 2, JULIA ANN, wife of the late James Smith, of Putnam County, aged 75 years and 1 month.

Funeral will take place at the Episcopal Church, at 1½ o'clock, this day, (Tuesday.)

WEBB.—At Hartford, Conn., on Sunday morning, May 2, in the 75th year of her age, ELIZA B. WEBB, daughter of the late Joseph Webb, of Weatherafield.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence in Hartford.

PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!
A permanent cure for life. The proprietor of DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY
Will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles.
ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF PILES.
James W. McKee, shipping merchant, No. 42 Front-st. was cured of piles by using Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository. He was afflicted with them for ten years, and at times confined to his bed. Call and see him. Reference will be given to any number of persons who were cured. Depôt No. 158 Bowery. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

THE ONLY ICE-SAFE
which keeps the air over meats, vegetables, &c.,
PURE, COOL, EVER-CHANGING;
applying for the first time
THE TRUE PRINCIPLES OF VENTILATION
as a check to decay. Made and sold by
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 398 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY.
COMPOSITE IRON RAILING
(SECURED BY LETTERS PATENT)
Is the strongest
IRON FENCE
made of wrought iron. Its durability is equivalent to its strength; its beauty shows for itself; and as to price, it is CHEAPER THAN ANY IRON RAILINGS MANUFACTURED.
We are prepared to furnish all styles of
WIRE AND CAST-IRON RAILINGS, &c.,
IRON GATES,
VERANDAHS,
FARM FENCES,
IRON BEDSTEADS,
IRON FURNITURE,
IRON FOUNDRY WORK.
The public is respectfully informed that we are the only persons legally authorized to sell
WICKERSHAM'S
FOLDING IRON BEDSTEADS,
Catalogues, containing several hundred designs of Iron Work, furnished on application
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
No. 312 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS!
Are offered this Spring to Purchase Carpeting.
THE TARIFF IS REDUCED
MONEY IS VERY SCARCE
GOODS ARE VERY LOW
All of which combined enables HIRAM ANDERSON to sell his Summer Stock of Foreign and Domestic Carpeting AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
ENGLISH VELVETS, $1 12 to $1 50.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, 75c. to $1 25.
Beautiful Three-Plies, 88c. to $1 12; Ingrains, 38c. to 75c. per yard.
INDIA AND COCOA MATTINGS,
VELVET & PARIS TABLE COVERS,
GOLD AND FLOWERED WINDOW SHADES,
Mosaic, Axminster, Tournay, Velvet and Chenille Rugs.
Remember, No. 99 Bowery.

REMOVAL.
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed from No. 4 Wall-st.
TO THEIR NEW OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, President
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1858.

THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR,
Involving a new and most important principle in the preservation of meats, game, fish, vegetables, fruits, &c., with a great economy in the use of ice, constructed on the most perfect scientific principles, and warranted to be the most effectual, complete and perfect refrigerator ever yet offered to the public. The Arctic Refrigerator has the advantage over all others, in a constantly-moving body of cool, dry air. Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, by GEORGE PIERCE & CO.,
No. 806 Broadway.

A GREAT SPRING MEDICINE.
RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is as certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst; also, old ulcers fever sores, erysipelas the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles &c. Principal Depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

JEWELRY VERY LOW.
The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Watches and Jewelry at less than usual prices:

Ladies' Earrings,	Diamond Rings,
Pins and Bracelets,	Chatelaine Chains,
Guard Chains,	Vest Chains,
Studs,	Scarf Pins,
Sleeve Buttons,	Keys and Seals,
Plain Gold Rings,	Seal Rings,
Gold Spectacles,	Gold Crosses,
Gold Eye Glasses,	Pure Gold Wedding Rings,
Gold Lockets,	Gold Thimbles,
Gold Necklaces,	Gold Pencils and Pens,
Silver Napkin Rings,	Silver Porte-monnaies,
	Silver Fruit Knives.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

Ask the peddler when he proffers
LYON'S Powder Flasks, or offers
LYON'S famous Pills.
Ask him LYON'S name to show
On the wrapper, then you'll know
If the truth he tells.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS IN THE hands of peddlers. LYON'S Magnetic Powder and Pills for insects, rats and mice. Depôt No. 434 Broadway.

A CARD.—VISIT TO EUROPE—A LADY BEING desirous of visiting Europe, but whose means are limited, would like to make an arrangement with a lady having such a visit in contemplation. An interview can be had by addressing a note to E. D., Times office.

FIRST CALL.

Nos. 59 and 61 Reade-st.
MARCH,

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply to
T. J. HALL, *New-York Times.*

TO LET—THE LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE WITH water, gas, &c., No. 66 Hammond-st.
The small modern brick house No. 105 East 27th-st.
The small modern brown-stone front house No. 104 Lexington-av.
The two-story brick house No. 17 Harrison-st.
The two-story house rear of No. 172 Thomoson-st.
The four-story brick house No. 255 Greene-st.
The large store, &c., on second floor of Nos. 48 and 50 Cortlandt-st.
The third and fourth floors of Nos. 173 and 175 Greenwich-st., suitable for jewelers.
The three story brick house No 298 West 14th-st.
A beautiful country-seat on Fishkill Plains.
The small two-story house No. 63 Rose-st.
Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 43 East 37th-st., to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET.—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS house No — Broome-st., near Broadway with an additional building attached, particularly adapted for a boarding house or restaurant. The house is in complete order; bath rooms and gas throughout; will be rented low to a good tenant. Can be seen at any time, and possession given immediately. For full particulars, apply as No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome st.

TO LET—A BUILDING, 75 FEET SQUARE, 4 STORIES high, with light front and rear, suitable for a jeweler, cabinet maker, or any kindred business, eligibly situated in the rear of No. 85 Varick-st., near Canal-st., the lower story fitted for a dwelling; will be rented low. Inquire of G. W. CANDEE, No. 180 Fulton-st.

TO LET.—THE STORE, WITH BASEMENT AND sub-cellar of the brown stone front house No. 113 Nassau-st., 100 feet by 25, running to Theatre alley. Also offices, lofts and workshops to let over store. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 76 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FURnished or unfurnished, No. 330 4th-st., west of and near Broadway; the gas fixtures go with the house, unfurnished; to let to a private family only. Can be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock. Inquire at No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, THE TWO-STORY and attic brick-house No. 319 State-st., between Bond and Nevins, convenient to Fulton-av. cars. Furnace, gas ranges, hot water in kitchen, and in every way desirable for a genteel family. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD STORIES OF building No. 238 3d-av., being 22x75 feet each, formerly occupied as a piano-forte establishment; well lighted by two lofty windows. Inquire on the premises in paint store, or of T. A. SEGER, No. 72 East 26th-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD story front rooms, with or without board, furnished or unfurnished, in a genteel private family, or will let part of the house; the best of references required. Inquire at No. 136 East 32d-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE No. 40 Barrow-st., near Bleecker st., with Croton water and gas, and vault under the street; in good order. Rent $450. Inquire of C. W. PRICE, 155 4th-st.

TO LET—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board in a good location, near 5th av. Address J. H., office of this paper.

TO LET—DWELLING OVER STORE NO. 364 Bowery—entrance on 4th-st. Rent $400. Inquire in store.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 150 WEST FIFTIETH-ST. Rent $400 per year. Stable in 12th-st. and 2d-av. Rent $150 per year. Apply to H. MERRITT, 49 3d-av.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE PARK-BANK BUILDing, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Some very desirable offices at reasonable rents. Apply in the Bank.

AN ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE AT A LOW RENT.—The advertiser, having unexpectedly no use for his house, will let the English-basement house in 33d-st., opposite the Blind Asylum grounds, furnished, to a small family. Two rooms, with partial board, are required. BENEDICT & COIT, No. 15 Nassau st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR SIX months, from May 1 to Nov. 1, at a low rent; furnished complete, first-class, full size brown-stone house, in the vicinity of 5th-av. and Union-square. Also, a neat and commodious cottage, with barn, stable, and 3 acres of land, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, immediately upon the water; for one or more years. Address Box No. 903, Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—UNTIL the 1st of October next.—The elegantly-furnished house No. 52 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, with extra lot running through to Montague-st., well stocked with beautiful flowers shrubbery, &c., &c. For further particulars inquire of ALONZO CHILD, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, or on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. Possession immediately.

TO RENT—NEAR GRAMERCY-PARK, THE brown-stone house No. 96 East 19th-st. Rent $1,000.
Also, the brick stable No. 45 East 33d-st., (for private use only.) Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st.

CHEAP RENT—THE THREE-STORY AND basement house No. 146 West 26th st., between 7th and 8th avs. The house has just been newly painted throughout, and put in complete order. Possession immediately. Apply to JAMES DE MOTT, 15 William-st.

A RICHLY FURNISHED FRONT AND BACK Parlor, with pantry on second floor, to let to one or two gentlemen or gentleman and lady, in a private family, No. 4 Walker-st., near West Broadway.

LIGHT ROOMS—STEADY POWER.—TWO beautiful corner rooms, 14 windows each, also a light basement, at low rates, by Mr. GAUDU, 102 Walker-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—IN JERSEY CITY, TWO FIRST-class three-story, basement and sub cellar houses, 25 feet front and 40 feet deep, with brown-stone fronts, in Wayne-st., between Jersey av. and Varick st.; in a desirable location, with gas, hot and cold water bath tubs, furnaces and mantels throughout. Price $9,500. A portion of the purcnase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to WILLIAM BUMSTED & CO., No. 98 Wayne st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—THAT SUPERIOR new 4 story brown-stone high-stoop house No. 43 St. Mark's place; just completed in the best possible manner; or will take a small house, worth from $6 000 to $8,000, in part pay, or a good lot in a good neighborhood. House 25x56 feet; lot 25x107 feet 4 inches. Inquire on the premises.

$8.500 WILL BUY THE HOUSE NO. 22 Boorman-place, West 33d-st., with all the modern improvements, in perfect order, newly painted, hall walls marbled in a superior style, sewer in the street, one of the best locations west side of town. Parlor furniture will be sold if wanted. $6,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY, STONE-FRONT, high stoop house, on 34th st., 100 feet east of Lexington-av., containing all the modern improvements; will be sold soon; a large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises. Price, $10,000. ARNOLD & MOWBRAYS.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMS FOR SALE IN AND NEAR THE VILLAGE OF MADISON, MORRIS CO., N. J.—First, Beautiful farm, good house, out buildings, ice-house, barn, stabling, granaries, &c.; abounds in fruits of all kinds, large and fine garden, beautiful lawn around the house, well shaded, and within ten minutes' walk from the depôt, and beautifully situated. Second, A farm of 200 acres, bounded on one side by Rockaway River, large and spacious brick house and out-buildings 40 acres of wood. Fine lake of water on first farm, abounding in fish of all sorts. One of the finest locations and farms in New-Jersey, for an inland farm. Will be exchanged for New-York City property. Price $25,000. A number of other farms, from 18 to 175 acres, for sale in and near Madison. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison, near the Depôt.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF LAND, ABOUT 2½ miles from Jersey City Ferry, ¼ of mile South of Newark plank road, suited for gardener's use. Will be sold low for half cash and half long time. Also, 2 farms in Western New-York, near Lockport, will be exchanged for good property in New-York or Brooklyn. Inquire of JOHN L. DORRANCE, No. 23 Dey-st., up stairs, New-York.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE, A GOOD CLASS city house, modern improvements, in one of the best locations for a small, unincumbered farm, from 20 to 40 acres, of easy access to the City. Address, with full particulars, for two days, W. H. J., Box No. 10, *Times* Office.

FARM FOR SALE—TWENTY-EIGHT ACRES, two apple orchards, two houses, two barns, good springs, three wells, within a mile and a quarter of New-Brunswick, N. J., at the Raritan Landing. Terms made easy; one-half in cash, and the rest on bond and mortgage. Apply to DAVID DUNBER, New-Brunswick, N. J.

AGRICULTURAL, &C.

MANURE FOR GARDENS AND FARMS.—POUDRETTE is the CHEAPEST, NEATEST and BEST MANURE for gardens, lawns and early vegetables in market. It has no unpleasant odor, is put in direct contact with the seed without injury, and for raising early and large crops of corn is unequaled. A pamphlet sent gratis on application. Price, 1 bbl., $2; 3 bbls., $5; 7 bbls., $1 50 per bbl., delivered in the city. Apply to THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO., No. 60 Cortland't-st., (back office.)

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENsable to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also, Bounty Lands Pensions, Extra pay, &c., procured.

U. S. PASSPORTS, FOR ALL PARTS OF the world, procured by CHARLES HOLT, Notary Public and Custom-House Broker, 19 Wall-st., up stairs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated—
Feb. 19, 1856. Dec. 8, 1857.
Oct. 28, 1856. Jan. 12, 1858.
☞ The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific Billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any Billiard Table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

NO. 146 FULTON-STREET IS THE ONLY place to purchase good tables, with true cushions, at reduced prices. Call and examine. Two splendid second-hand tables for sale cheap, with marble beds complete.
WM. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.,
Billiard Table Maker.

BILLIARD TABLES.—BUYERS WILL DO well to call and examine my fine stock, with slate and marble beds; two second-hand marble bed tables, for sale cheap, and in perfect order. WILLIAM H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A BUTCHER'S SHOP, WITH FIXtures, and a good run of customers. Inquire corner of Seventh and 45th-av. Can from 6 A. M. to 2.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—Containing from 10 to 28 acres, within one hour's ride by railroad from New-York City, situated on the south-eastern slope of Orange Mountain, near the Mountain House and the Railroad Depôt. The location is perfectly healthy, and entirely free from fever and ague; access to and from the City seven times daily each way, by railroad. The house is in Italian style, large and new, built by the owner for his own residence, in the most careful and substantial manner, with all the latest modern improvements. An abundant supply of pure and soft water, hot and cold, in all parts of the house, brought from two never-failing springs on the place.
The out-buildings are new, large and convenient, supplied with soft water in various parts.
The grounds are handsomely laid out with walks and drives, and ornamented with trees, shrubbery, and a fine fountain; fruit of all kinds, in great abundance, and of the best varieties. There are six acres of woodland. A fine place for a gentleman doing business in the City, and wishing to live in the country. Apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE AND 2 1-2 ACRES OF ground on East River, foot of 76th-st., to let. The house is a first-class double square house, with both hot and cold water, and will be put in thorough order, with barn, carriage-house, ice house, trees, &c. Location very pleasant and healthy. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—A PLEASANT farm-house with good stable accommodation, good garden fruits in abundance, and an excellent spring of water about 1½ miles from Hasting's Depôt, to let. Rent, $100. Apply to WELLS & PREVOST, Nos. 215 and 217 Front-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS.—FOR sale or to let, an elegant new mansion, with all the modern improvements, beautifully situated on the Hudson. For particulars inquire of C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st.

FOR SALE—LOW, AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN., the country seat known as Oak Hill, on Whalley av., 1¾ miles from the depôt. The grounds contain 21½ acres, upon which there is a grove of native forest trees, and a large variety of choice fruits, good garden, &c. The dwelling is a two-story and attic frame house, about 40x40, with a wing attached, beautifully situated, and commanding an extensive view of the city, bay, Long Island Sound, and the adjacent country; it is nearly new, well built, and is in perfect order, has bath-room, range, furnace, marble mantels, &c. The barn, stable, carriage-house, &c., are conveniently arranged, and well adapted for the place.
To a person wishing a fine, healthy country seat, this offers a desirable opportunity, and its location (being so near the City of New-Haven) will also make it a profitable investment. For terms, (which will be accommodating,) and card of admission, apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.
Also, a splendid farm at Rye, Westchester County.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence on the Hudson River, about two hours from New York, near the New-Hamburg depôt, Dutchess Co. The house is commodious and convenient, is beautifully situated in the centre of an undulating lawn of 40 acres, commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. It is replete with every modern convenience, including bath, water fixtures on three floors, gas and gas fixtures, and furnace. The out-buildings consist of a large barn, with cellar, &c.; carriage-houses and stables, ice-house gas-house and gate-lodge, all in fine order. The house is furnished complete and the whole will be sold, or the house, &c., let, with or without the grounds, for one or more years, on favorable terms, including, horses, carriages, &c., if preferred, and possession given immediately. Apply to the subscriber, at the Everett House, morning and evening, or at the office of C. B. NORTON, room B, Appleton's Building, No. 348 Broadway.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN.

STATEN ISLAND.—TO LET, JUDGE SLOSSON'S beautiful residence, about a mile and a half from Factory ville, on the side hill, containing 36 acres, mostly in lawn, producing a large crop of hay, with a large vegetable garden, and abundance of choice fruit. There is a cottage, with stable attached, which the tenant can rent, or he can take the place without the cottage. A gardener's house and stable are attached to the mansion house. The house has recently been put in fine order. The view is one of the most beautiful on the island, and situation perfectly healthy. Will be rented for one or more years on very reasonable terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine st. A fine span of horses, carriage and equipments for sale very low, now on the place.

MORRISTOWN.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR sale, and if not sold by the 10th of May, will be rented, furnished, for five months. The house has two parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, wash-room, &c., on the first story; 4 second-story rooms, besides servants' rooms; bath-room and modern conveniences; hot and cold water from the range. Barn and carriage-house, garden, shade trees in front; ice-house filled. Situated opposite St. Peter's Episcopal Church, and within 5 minutes' of the depôt. Trains to the City, 7:18 A. M., 8:10 A. M., and 3 P. M. each day. For further particulars inquire at Messrs. WILEY & HALSTEAD'S, No. 351 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—DESIRABLE RESIdence at YONKERS.—The house lately occupied by the subscriber, beautifully situated, commanding view of the river to Staten Island. The house is commodious and in perfect order—has 13 rooms, with good cellar, furnace, gas, spring water, &c.; a large stable, an acre of ground with flower and kitchen garden, six large trees, &c. In all respects a desirable residence in Summer and Winter. Price, $13,500. If not sold shortly, will be rented. Apply to G. P. PUTNAM, No. 5.6 Broadway, up-stairs. Good City property would be taken in exchange.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT YONKERS TO LET—With 2½ acres in lawn and garden, for 4 or 6 months, if applied for previous to May 5. House is in perfect order and handsomely furnished; beautiful river and inland views; fruits, shades and shrubbery abundant; carriage-house, garden nearly planted; milch cow and poultry on the place; a very attractive Summer house, half mile from railroad station. Apply to GEO. GILROY, Getty House, Yonkers; or to the owner, at No. 2 Bible House, Aster-place, until Monday at 3 o'clock, P. M. On Tuesday, the 4th inst., the owner will be at his place, to which parties may be directed by Mr. Gilroy.

TO LET—WITH FURNITURE—THE WELLknown Summer boarding house at Huntington Harbor, L. I., with every convenience and comfort for a private family. Good bathing, &c.; poultry, milk, vegetables and fruit can be furnished on the premises, at a reasonable charge; also, for sale, the above premises, with all the necessary out-buildings, and a great variety of fruit trees, and 65 acres of land, 40 of which is in a high state of cultivation. Steamboat once and by railroad twice every day. Apply to J. T. SANDS, No. 165 Broadway, 9 to 12 A. M, and 1½ to 5 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE LOW—AT RAVENSwood, L. I., four miles from New-York, two genteel commodious houses, pleasantly situated on the East River, two minutes' walk from steamboat landing. Steamer *Liberty*, Capt Gage, makes four trips a day from Peck-slip; stages pass the door every hour to and from New-York. Possession immediately. Apply to G. HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 10 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

HOUSE TO RENT—IN CHESHIRE, CONN.—A very elegant and commodious house, in a delightful location, surrounded by fine trees, with all necessary outbuildings, a good garden, &c. The house is in good order, within a short walk of the churches and the railroad station, and will be rented to a respectable family at a reasonable price. Apply to SELDEN P. SPENCER, Cheshire, or to WM. SPENCER, No. 45 Park-place, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT, ON the East River, at Ravenswood, L. I., twenty-five minutes by water from Peck-slip, with or without furniture. The house has seven rooms, with a large hall and portico, on the first floor. It is well located. Lawn covered by forest trees; a garden with fruit trees; a coach-house attached to the premises, if desirable, will be let also. Direct to Y., box No. 63 Post-Office, New-York.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—Beautifully situated among the hills, twenty miles from town by Morristown Railroad, three minutes' walk from Summit depôt; a healthy and convenient Summer residence for a gentleman doing business in town. Land from three to 40 acres, good barn, abundance of buildings, pure air and water, and fine mountain scenery. Apply to RICHARD A McCURDY, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN GREENWICH, Conn., a large and convenient house, nearly new, with large barn, and the usual out-houses, all in good order, and as much land as may be desired; situation elevated, with commanding view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country; convenient to schools and churches and New-Haven Railroad Depôt. Inquire of P. BUITON, Greenwich, Conn.; or MEAD & CO., No. 47 Water-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, PLEASANTLY situated at Flushing, L. I., 3 minutes' walk from the depôt, to let for the season. Contains 9 rooms and dry cellar, has a fine vegetable garden, grape vines, shrubbery, &c. Rent $360 for 6 months, or in proportion for a shorter term. Apply on premises, or address, by mail, to A. SCOTT, No. 11 Cottage-place, Flushing, L. I.

FOR SALE—IN FISHKILL, A DELIGHTFUL and healthy residence, with splendid river views and 16 to 45 acres excellent land, with admirable improvements, one mile from depôt. May be had on most favorable terms, with immediate possession. Reference, DRAPER, CLARK & CO., No. 22 Park-place.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY AT $250 per acre.—Fifty acres, whole or parts, situated east bank of the river; one hour's ride from 31st st.; fine river front, elevated, well wooded and watered; having a beautiful view of the river for many miles. Address R. C., box No. 902 Post-Office.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE WEST bank of the Hudson River, about a quarter of a mile from Tillou's Landing; house 2 story, with kitchen attached, sliding doors, marble mantels, &c. There is about 5 acres of good land and a variety of fruits, carriage house and stable. Will be rented for the Summer or for a year. Inquire of D. T. BALDWIN, No. 12 Broad-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, TO A SMALL family keeping their own carriage and horses, a furnished house, pleasantly situated near White Plains and within one mile of the railway station. Stable room and garden, vegetables inclusive. Rent $125 per month, or $460 for the season. Address Box No. 2,173 Post-Office.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—FIVE minutes' walk from steamboat landing, a cottage house containing 9 rooms with 2 lots of ground and an abundance of fruit trees and shrubbery. Rent $450. Apply to S. T. W. SANFORD, No. 345 Broadway, room No. 1, from 9 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FURNISHED cottage containing 12 rooms at Long Branch, N. J., adjoining Howland's Hotel. Piazza on all sides, with five acres of land, stable, ice-house filled, &c. Apply to WM. DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

TO LET—A GOTHIC HOUSE IN THE MOST pleasant part of New-Rochelle village, within eight minutes' walk of New-Haven and New-York depôt.
ALEXANDER BANKS.

TO LET—IN MORRISTOWN, N. J., TWO HOUSES and lots, within five minutes' walk of the depôt. For particulars, inquire of H. W. FORD, at the Bank of the Republic.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND HARNESS FOR SALE CHEAP.—A "Brett," for two horses, made to order by Lawrence, cost $500; a very easy and beautiful carriage, in perfect order, has slip-lining, &c.—price $200. Also, a set of superior double harness, made in the best manner, and as good as new, cost $170, would be sold for $100—both parted with for want of use. Would be disposed of separately. May be seen at CLEMENTE'S, No. 27 Wooster-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE AND ALUSIAN JACK, 14½ hands high, sound, kind and easily handled; only five years old; imported last Fall. Price $1,000. Can be seen at Mr. WOODIS farm, Unionto wn, N. J., near Railway. Cars stop at the farm. He will stand for mares until sold, at $15.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E DESEYBOER, Principal. This boarding school for boys, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 23d term on Monday, May 3, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home, and to afford the best facilities for the improvement of the mind and heart. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars containing full particulars, may be obtained of Messrs. R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., New York, or on application to the Principal.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—(Opposite 70th-st.) reopens May 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle, in which every opportunity is improved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. W. W. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars may be had from WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

MISS PARSONS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 112 Church st., New-Haven, Conn.—Number limited. Miss ELIZABETH PARSONS will receive as immediate members of her family, six young ladies, as pupils, who can receive instruction in any of the English branches with Latin, French, German, Spanish or Italian language and music, with instruction, per annum (washing not included,) $260. Next term will commence May 5. Circulars, containing further particulars, can be obtained with references, by application as above.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal. Resident teacher of French and German in the family. The Summer season commences Monday, May 3. Boys will return under the charge of a teacher, on Monday afternoon, from 27th-st. depôt. Apply at the law office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau st., or address the Principal.

WILLIAM B. STOUGHTON'S FAMILY School at Summit, distant forty minutes from New-York City, per express train. Morris and Essex Railroad. Parents who desire a country home, and not exactly a boarding-school, for their sons, are invited to call. German, French, and Lessons on Piano, by competent instructors. Summer session, of five months, will commence May 3.

FAMILY SCHOOL.—A LADY RESIDING NEAR the city of Bridgeport, Conn., will receive into a private family eight children, from six to twelve years of age, to educate. Terms, $126 per year. References: the Rev T. T. Guion, Brooklyn, L. I.; Mrs. M. A. King, No. 197 East Broadway, New York. For further reference and circulars, apply to H. OLMSTEAD, Esq., Box No. 166 Bridgeport, Conn.

A EUROPEAN LADY, HAVING ALWAYS moved in the best society, and speaking the French language with the purest Parisian accent, wishes to give French conversation and reading Lessons to ladies and gentlemen, either at her residence, No. 52 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., or at the residences of the applicants. Applications received daily, from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 1 to 4 P. M.

WOLCOTT INSTITUTE, LITCHFIELD CONN.—REV. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., RECTOR.—Summer session of this Family School for boys, commences May 5. Home comforts, parental discipline, maternal care, and judicious cultivation of health, mind and manners, are the characteristics of this Institution. For circulars address the Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 39th semi-annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 7. Circulars can be obtained of RICE & ANDREWS, No. 260 Broadway; WILLIAM W. ROSE, No. 68 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office, and No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and of the Principal, D. S. ROWE.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., HUDSON RIVER Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. Board and tuition $40 per term of 14 weeks. For particulars, address the Principal at the Institute, or call on Professor R. C. FLACK, at International Hotel, No. 367 Broadway, before 9 A. M., or between 2 and 3 P. M., each day.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE FERRY, BERGEN COUNTY, NINE MILES FROM HOBOKEN, N. J.—This school is situated on a large farm in a healthy and retired location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $160 per year, (no extras.) For circulars, with patrons as references added, address
A. B. WINANT, Principal.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.—Next session will commence May 6. Circulars can be obtained at No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York, or by addressing
C. G. HAZELTINE, } Principals.
J. A. FOWLER, }

ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOKkeeping, No. 562 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. The subscriber will receive a new class daily, for close private instruction in penmanship. Success guaranteed to all, old and young. Ladies' class at 11 o'clock.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

A GENTLEMAN RESIDING IN A PLEASant location, some twenty-five miles from the city (a principal of a day school) would like one or two boys, aged from 10 to 16 years, to reside in his own family and attend school. Terms from $30 to $36 per quarter. Address H., Box No. 762, Post-Office, New-York.

MUSICAL.—WANTED, ONE OR TWO SCHOLARS more for the piano, by a competent teacher. Refers to S. Thaberg, Esq., Henry C. Timm, Esq., and Dr. Hodges. Terms moderate. Address CH. E. H., care of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. The Summer term of this School will commence on the first Monday in May. For Circulars, address JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—THE Rev. H. NEY J. FOX, A. M., of the Ashland Collegiate Institute, may be seen every morning at No. 122 Nassau st., (up stairs,) until May 4. Terms for male or female students $130 per annum.

THE MISSES McFARLAND'S SCHOOL, AT NO 500 PACIFIC-STREET.—The next term of this school will commence on Monday, May 3. Separate rooms arranged for male and female pupils. Pupils received at any time.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—SUMMER term commences on the first Monday in May. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

E. W. BECKWITH'S BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, near Middletown, Conn. $110 for five months, from May 3. Call at No. 321 Broadway, from 3 to 5 P. M., two days, and see the Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—The Summer session will open on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of May. For catalogues, address V. B. WARRING, OTIS BIBBES, Principals.

HUNTINGTON-PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Rev. E. B. HUNTINGTON, A. M., Principal. Terms $300 per year.

MISSES KOHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 60 West 33d-st.
JOHN GOSMAN, Principal.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkins-place. For circulars, reference or other information, apply to A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for Boys at Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J.
OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M. Principal.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn., can be had of Mr. HADDEN, No. 755 Broadway, or of the Principal, H. G. SHEARS, A. M.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—BININGER & DEWITT
Importers of
WINES, BRANDIES AND CIGARS,
Have removed to
No. 12 Pine st.,
Between Broadway and Nassau-st.

WILSON & BRAINE—IMPORTERS OF EARTHenware, have removed their office to No. 160 Pearl-st., two doors above Wall-st., where they offer a large and well-selected stock of earthenware, white granite, printed and common, for sale by the package at lowest market prices.

SPRING FASHIONS.—REMOVAL.—MRS. DAVIDSON, formerly of Canal-st., would respectfully intimate to her friends and patrons that she has removed her millinery establishment to the more commodious and central location No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

REMOVAL.—CHICKERING & SONS HAVE REmoved their Piano-Forte Warerooms to No. 691 Broadway, corner 4th st., where may be found at all times a large assortment of Piano-Fortes of their manufacture.

EDWARD P. CLARK HAS REMOVED his Law Office from the corner of Broadway and Dey-st. to the corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. (American Exchange Bank Building.)—New-York, May 1, 1858.

REMOVAL.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Company of New-York has removed to the fire proof building No. 94 Broadway, three doors north of Wall-st.

REMOVAL.—CARTER'S LACE MANUFACTORY is removed to No. 635 Broadway, up stairs.

FURNITURE.

LADIES, TAKE NOTICE.

A single looking-glass, pier, mantel, or oval, from the best assortment in New-York, at wholesale price, from our much-esteemed old friend BRADLEY, (the prince of good fellows,) at No. 154 William-st., south corner of Ann. Will remove to No. 156 William-st., north corner of Ann-st., May 1. Call and see us. N. B.—Four gilders wanted.

ROSEWOOD SUITE FOR SALE.—ONE SEpath carved rosewood suite, covered in crimson satin brocatel, consisting of two tête-a-têtes, one arm-chair, one elaborately-carved sewing chair, and four parlor chairs, with stuffed medallion backs, elegant slip covers for the whole. The whole suite was made to order last Fall, by one of the best City makers, and will be sold for half price, on account of removal. Apply to D. GRIFFITHS, No. 315 6th-av.

FURNITURE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS in rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, and oak, at wholesale, and we shall not decline selling anything we have to persons wishing for their own use, at exceedingly low prices. FOSTER & LEE,
No. 198 Broome st., near Suffolk st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles. Wholesale and Retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38), Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st.; New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes will be continued until June 1. Pupils received at any time.

TEETH.—DR. J. A. REED and V. W. BATE, SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS, No. 188 THIRD-AVENUE, corner Eighteenth st.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF OVER $12,000 WORTH OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD ARRANGEMENTS, BROCADE PARLOR SUITES, VALUABLE PIANO FORTE, SUPERB PAINTINGS, BEAUTIFUL CARPETS, COSTLY VASES &c.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) May 1, at 10½ o'clock,
Embracing a large and magnificent collection of rare and valuable furniture, unique and recherché works of art, &c., contained in the large dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the sale of which will be positive and without reserve. Full descriptive catalogues will be ready at the house on the morning of sale.

FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE CONSISTS IN PART OF
Splendid carved rosewood parlor furniture, embracing three full suites in rich brocade, with slip covers, all in perfect order; pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets; rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, in three-colored brocade and metallion tapestry; superior rosewood piano forte, music cabinet, with stationary top; rich carved etageres, silk and lace curtains, French secretary, Italian cottage chairs, centre, sofa and pier tables; superb paintings on canvas and glass, including "The Lovers," "Shepherd," "Midsummer," a beautiful fruit piece, moonlight and sea views, &c.; Parian statuettes of "Flora," "Painting and Music," "Day," "Flower Boy and Girl," &c.; chambers furnished throughout in rosewood; armoire à glace, bois de rose, 600 yards of rich carpets, fine hair mattresses and beddings, with everything pertaining to elegantly-furnished apartments.

Dining-room furniture of every description, fine extension table and oak dinner chairs, marble-top side-board, rich French and India China, cut-glass, pearl and ivory cutlery, ruby and silver ware, with everything to be found in an elegantly furnished residence, which, to be fully appreciated, must be examined. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock precisely in the dining-room.

N. B.—Deposits will be required from all purchasers, and reliable persons will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Pier glass, piano, carpeting, &c.,
At 10½ o'clock, without reserve, the entire splendid and richly-carved rosewood and mahogany parlor, dining room and chamber furniture but little used and all in good order, contained in the large house No 86 West 13th-st., a few doors from 5th-av., THIS DAY, May 4. No postponement on any account. The whole has been made to order, and comprises, in part, as follows:

PARLORS.

Rich tapestry Brussels carpets, splendid rosewood library bookcase, shades lace curtains, valuable oil paintings, marble-top etageres, with mirror doors and backs; mantel vases, reception and Voltaire chairs, carved rosewood marble top centre, side and sofa tables, large plate-glass pier and mantel mirrors, with marble consoles. En suite—Two very richly-carved solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich brocade and terry; also, a valuable piano-forte, full 7-octave, in'aid with pearl—a splendid instrument; also, ornaments in great variety.

CHAMBERS.

Are furnished with Ingrain and velvet carpets, spring-seat chairs and rockers, arm chairs, toilet sets, clocks, mirrors, marble top dressing bureaus, with cheval stands to match, made of solid rosewood and mahogany; 20 pure curled hair mattresses; also, spring mattresses, bolsters and pillows; solid rosewood Elizabethan and Gothic bedsteads, together with other chamber furniture.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
and so forth.

The furniture to be removed immediately after the sale.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF all the rich and costly goods contained in the large and private mansion No. 35 West 38th-st., near 5th-av. and London Terrace, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) May 4, at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely. This sale is well worthy the attention of the public, as the goods are all first-class, in good order, embracing an endless variety of rosewood and mahogany furniture, decorations, works of art

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$7,945,333 07
Average amount of Specie.....2,034,810 79
Average amount of Circulation.....243,016 00
Average amount of Deposits.....6,147,914 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$817,989 00
Average amount of Specie.....186,998 00
Average amount of Circulation.....89,639 00
Average amount of Deposits.....483,136 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$534,101 00
Average amount of Specie.....98,982 00
Average amount of Circulation.....94,194 00
Average amount of Deposits.....325,682 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,839,139 08
Average amount of Specie.....4,309,662 40
Notes Late Bank of America.....$22,181 } 98,671 00
Average amount of Circulation.....76,490 }
Average amount of Deposits.....7,175,992 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$10,483,104 00
Average amount of Specie.....4,384,948 00
Average amount of Circulation.....1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits.....7,588,756 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$974,425 31
Average amount of Specie.....292,246 82
Average amount of Circulation.....102,923 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,071,146 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,057,528 73
Average amount of Specie.....994,154 94
Average amount of Circulation.....360,593 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,246,867 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,676,453 65
Average amount of Specie.....299,206 96
Average amount of Circulation.....85,413 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,462,153 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,609,062 38
Average amount of Specie.....1,018,048 63
Average amount of Circulation.....151,397 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,858,060 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$7,345,333 07
Average amount of Specie.....2,234,810 79
Average amount of Circulation.....243,016 00
Average amount of Deposits.....6,147,914 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$817,989 00
Average amount of Specie.....186,998 00
Average amount of Circulation.....89,639 00
Average amount of Deposits.....483,136 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$534,101 00
Average amount of Specie.....98,982 00
Average amount of Circulation.....94,194 00
Average amount of Deposits.....325,682 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,839,139 08
Average amount of Specie.....4,309,662 40
Notes Late Bank of America.....$22,181 } 98,671 00
Average amount of Circulation.....76,490 }
Average amount of Deposits.....7,175,992 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$10,483,104 00
Average amount of Specie.....4,384,948 00
Average amount of Circulation.....1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits.....7,588,756 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$974,425 31
Average amount of Specie.....292,246 82
Average amount of Circulation.....102,923 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,071,146 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,057,528 73
Average amount of Specie.....994,154 94
Average amount of Circulation.....360,593 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,246,867 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,676,453 65
Average amount of Specie.....299,206 96
Average amount of Circulation.....85,413 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,462,153 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,609,062 38
Average amount of Specie.....1,018,048 63
Average amount of Circulation.....151,397 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,858,060 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,315,731 41
Average amount of Specie.....1,103,741 41
Average amount of Circulation.....303,793 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,031,047 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,143,640 70
Average amount of Specie.....558,181 30
Average amount of Circulation.....228,922 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,968,936 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$333,147 55
Average amount of Specie.....25,144 31
Average amount of Circulation.....103,604 00
Average amount of Deposits.....271,874 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,432,371 68
Average amount of Specie.....338,460 52
Average amount of Circulation.....195,313 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,062,849 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

BENJAMIN J. PERTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$508,433 12
Average amount of Specie.....62,188 40
Average amount of Circulation.....102,610 00
Average amount of Deposits.....274,094 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,864,486 06
Average amount of Specie.....618,030 00
Average amount of Circulation.....271,822 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,960,644 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

J. B. NONES, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$697,284 90
Average amount of Specie.....105,940 33
Average amount of Circulation.....153,976 00
Average amount of Deposits.....547,588 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,737,115 04
Average amount of Specie.....839,457 17
Average amount of Circulation.....16,738 58
Average amount of Deposits.....1,902,661 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, MOSES TAYLOR, President of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. MOSES TAYLOR, Prest.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

W. C. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,024,573 93
Average amount of Specie.....1,438,684 12
Average amount of Circulation.....109,224 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,220,728 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,357,738 13
Average amount of Specie.....462,670 69
Average amount of Circulation.....128,686 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,381,980 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 3d day of May, 1858.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$156,597 09
Average amount of Specie.....28,344 09
Average amount of Circulation.....4,451 00
Average amount of Deposits.....69,259 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

WM. H. RIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,644,591 62
Average amount of Specie.....357,241 78
Average amount of Circulation.....136,635 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,548,745 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$686,599 09
Average amount of Specie.....58,335 39
Average amount of Circulation.....115,392 00
Average amount of Deposits.....529,045 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

JAS. HARRISON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$266,890 63
Average amount of Specie.....51,713 06
Average amount of Circulation.....14,899 00
Average amount of Deposits.....89,071 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 3d day of May, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,315,644 69
Average amount of Specie.....318,929 59
Average amount of Circulation.....92,096 00
Average amount of Deposits.....892,496 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,504,858 02
Average amount of Specie.....332,347 70
Average amount of Circulation.....235,312 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,530,459 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BURLL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BURLL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts.....$807,479 66
Average amount of Specie.....238,737 55
Average amount of Circulation.....106,151 00
Average amount of Deposits.....803,410 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,017,635 39
Average amount of Specie.....340,936 90
Average amount of Circulation.....212,901 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,545,109 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. MACY, President of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. H. MACY, President.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,162,964 75
Average amount of Specie.....1,095,136 45
Average amount of Circulation.....335,863 83
Average amount of Deposits.....3,882,926 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$843,940 33
Average amount of Specie.....185,349 04
Average amount of Circulation.....99,367 00
Average amount of Deposits.....668,084 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,651,650 95
Average amount of Specie.....265,842 66
Average amount of Circulation.....170,455 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,240,575 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,744,039 75
Average amount of Specie.....1,076,695 02
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank.....251,867 94
Average amount of Deposits.....3,559,767 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$177,064 09
Average amount of Specie.....142,079 68
Average amount of Circulation.....13,675 00
Average amount of Deposits.....180,333 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$733,626 09
Average amount of Specie.....104,651 31
Average amount of Circulation.....132,429 00
Average amount of Deposits.....524,801 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,536,086 05
Average amount of Specie.....543,118 96
Average amount of Circulation.....34,935 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,263,456 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,212,559 12
*Average amount of Specie.....2,864,793 85
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank.....219,958 66
Average amount of Deposits.....5,732,698 14

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,993,590 69
Average amount of Specie.....409,167 72
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....428,382 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,417,101 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,697,158 93
Average amount of Specie.....1,649,387 02
Average amount of Circulation.....227,468 00
Average amount of Deposits.....6,004,058 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount o Loans and Discounts.....$1,372,748 73
Average amount of Specie.....241,545 66
Average amount of Circulation.....104,501 50
Average amount of Deposits.....974,785 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,394,236 72
Average amount of Specie.....333,929 86
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank.....148,606 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,375,460 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$353,687 57
Average amount of Specie.....30,321 61
Average amount of Circulation.....96,160 00
Average amount of Deposits.....251,093 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$367,808 41
Average amount of Specie.....46,886 73
Average amount of Circulation.....106,927 00
Average amount of Deposits.....117,265 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

CHAS. E. LORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$244,876 26
Average amount of Specie.....21,483 22
Average amount of Circulation.....118,824 00
Average amount of Deposits.....248,280 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,456,100 96
Average amount of Specie.....281,754 09
Average amount of Circulation.....93,561 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,104,485 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$537,930 08
Average amount of Specie.....121,645 49
Average amount of Circulation.....102,546 50
Average amount of Deposits.....412,455 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

JAS L. STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,038,431 76
Average amount of Specie.....173,675 18
Average amount of Circulation.....129,735 00
Average amount of Deposits.....472,150 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,076,281 49
Average amount of Specie.....1,070,914 07
Average amount of Circulation.....191,127 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,036,735 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of May, 1858.

CORNELIUS R. DISOSWAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1858:

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 3.

$7,000 State 6s '68	101⅛	172 Penn. Coal Co	73
7,000 Tenn State 6s '90	89½	200 Cum Coal Co	18¾
22,500 Virginia 6s	92	735 Hud. Riv. R. R	31⅝
35,000 Missouri State 6s	83½	50 do	31⅝
85,000 do	b10 83¾	50 do	b30 31⅝
1,000 Erie R istm.b exin	98⅛	50 do	b15 31⅝
5,000 Read. S.R b's '58	67⅛	10 Harlem R. R	12½
2,000 Ill Cen. R. R Bs	88⅛	100 do	12¾
1,000 Hud.Ri.R 1st m	100	14 Harlem R. R. Pref	22
2,000 Harlem R. 2d m	72	600 Reading R. R	48⅜
14,000 LaC & M.L.G	33	100 do	s15 48⅜
10,000 do	32⅞	2000 do	49
10,000 do	b60 33⅛	200 do	s10 49
5,000 Gal &C. 3d M. B.	86½	70 Mich. Cen. R. R	64⅜
4,000 do	86⅜	25 do	65
1,000 Har.3d MtgeBds	83	725 M. S. & N. I. R	20⅛
62 Commonwealth Bk	89	50 do	s60 57½
15 Park Bank	109⅜	400 do	b30 25
10 Ocean Bank	85	200 do	27⅝
168 Cary Improv. Co	6½	100 do	b15 28
200 do	6¾	166 do	28
600 Del.&H. Ca. Co.	s10.105	70 Mich. So. & N. I.	53
10 do	105⅛	20 do	51⅝
31 do	105	100 do	s60 53
46 Pacific M. S. Co.	b15 80⅜	50 do	53⅝
60 do	80⅜	325 do	53¾
5 do	80⅜	50 do	b30 53⅞
100 do	81	30 Panama Railroad	107½
631 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	90⅝	200 do	107¾
100 do	s30 90	20 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	14⅜
200 do	90⅜	200 Gal. & Chi R. R	b60 91
200 do	s10 90⅛	275 do	90⅜
285 do	b30 90½	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R	45⅝
747 do	90⅜	350 do	s10 45¾
300 Erie Railroad	25⅞	500 do	45⅞
100 do	b60 26	200 do	45¾
100 do	b60 25⅞	150 Ch.& R. I. R.	b30 80⅜
200 do	b30 25⅞	164 do	80¼
100 do	25⅝	860 do	80⅜
100 do	b10 25⅞	475 do	80⅞
175 do	25⅜	100 do	s30 80
200 do	b30 25⅜	250 do	s10 80⅛
200 do	b15 25⅜	250 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	32
250 do	s10 25⅜	100 do	s60 31
200 do	s30 25	30 do	31⅜
400 Hudson Riv. R. R.	31⅜	75 do	31⅝
200 Reading Railroad	49⅛		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	92	80 Mich. So &N.Ind. R	27⅜
1,500 Ohio 6s, 1868	93¼	do	28
500 California State 7s	84⅛	50 do	27⅞
2,000 L. C'M. L.G.Bds	32⅝	50 do	b30 28
2,000 do	b60 33	200 do	s3 27¾
350 Penn. Coal Co	73	10 Panama Railroad	108
450 Erie Railroad	26⅛	10 Mich. Central R. R.	63¾
200 do	s60 26	60 do	b30 63⅝
200 do	s10 25¾	300 Mich. So.&N.Ia.pf.s.	63
200 do	25⅝	150 do	63⅜
200 do	s10 25½	100 Gal. & Chicago R R.	91¼
200 do	s60 24⅞	53 do	s30 91
N.Y. Central R. R.	90⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. R.R.	b30 45
300 do	b10 90⅜	600 do	45⅞
40 do	90⅜	50 Chic. & R. Isl'd RR.	80¾
100 do	90½	50 do	80⅝
200 do	s3 90⅜	50 Mil. & Miss. R R.	s60 31
400 Hudson Riv. R. R.	31⅜	75 do	31⅜
200 Reading Railroad	49⅜		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 Ohio 6s	96	80 N. Y. & N. H. R. R	53
2,000 N. Y. & E. 7s	69¼	10 Shoe & Leather Bk.	107½
25,000 California 7s	83	95 Bull's Head Bank	64⅜
4,000 La & St. J. RR.	60	20 Columbia F. In. Co.	103
2,000 N. Y. & H. R. 7s	72	15 Equitable F. In Co.	163⅛
2,300 N. Y. Cent P.Bs	89	40 Harmony F. In. Co.	94
600 U.M.I. Scrip, '51	63	60 Knick. F. In. Co.	148⅛
2,000 U.M.I. Scrip, '51	65	40 Knick. F. In. Co.	152⅜
400 U.M.I. Scrip, '51	64½	15 N. River F. In. Co.	154⅜
700 U.M.I. Scrip, '52	60	100 N. Y. Z'nc Co	41
100 U.M.I. Scrip, '56	60	20 Pacific F. In. Co	132½
800 U.M.I. Scrip, '50	49	5 Erie R. R	25
85 Harlem R. R	21¾		

MONDAY, May 3—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, for the past week, ending Saturday, May 1, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, April 24:

Increase of Loans	$864,980
Increase of Specie	950,323
Increase of Circulation	290,963
Increase of Undrawn Deposits	1,364,410

Including the operations of the Clearing-house, the average of which is increased this week by the transactions between landlords and tenants on quarter-day, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement to Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the preceding week, and with the movement this time last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	May 2, 1857.	May 1, 1858.	April 24, 1858.
Capital	$59,631,000	$66,709,000	$66,709,000
Loans	114,409,275	111,868,456	111,003,476
Specie	12,009,911	35,064,214	34,113,891
Circulation	9 006,566	7,431,814	7,140,851
Gross Deposits	99,159,472	98,438,506	95,340,344
Exchanged	31,080,796	17,875,203	16.141,451
Undrawn	68,078,676	80,563,303	79,198,893
In Sub-Treasury	14,408,112	3,145,429	3.685,071

The Bank Statement, besides showing the remarkable Specie figure of **$35,064,214**, exhibits an average of Undrawn Deposits rising EIGHTY MILLIONS, the estimated maximum for Midsummer, instead of the 1st May. The probability now is that the line of Undrawn Deposits will attain eighty-five, if not ninety, millions by the first or middle of July. The moderate increase of Loans is owing to the intervention of quarter-day, when preparations are made for the payments of the 1st and 4th May. The Specie average is believed to be a rising one, and the Banks probably hold this afternoon nearer thirty-six than thirty-five millions dollars. The Circulation, as usual on rent-day, runs up several hundred thousand dollars.

The market for money to-day is without perceptible alteration. As a general remark, on the street the demand is dull, even at the very low terms upon which temporary loans are offered, so much so that the banking-houses are indisposed to draw Exchange for the Boston steamer except at an advance of ¼@½ ℔ cent, say 109½@109¾ ℔ cent., London; because of their inability to employ the money. The business for this packet is not large, but the supply of bills being within the control of the standard drawers, the advance is fairly established. Francs are also firm, at 5.16¼ @5.14¼ to the dealer.

The week opened with a further improvement on the Stock Exchange, the dealings being very considerably increased in amount and prices ¼@1 ℔ cent. higher than on the sales of Saturday. The tone of the market was firm throughout the first and second sessions of the Board of Brokers, and the business well distributed. Toward the close, the extreme prices of the day, after a large and spirited business, were not quite sustained and the Street quotations, after the printed list, were ¼@¼ ℔ cent. off. The various fluctations on the registered sales were, in New-York Central, from 90 at the close on Saturday, to 90¼@90¾@90¾; closing on the Street 89¾@90; New-York and Erie 25¼@25¾@25¼; closing 25¼@¼; Michigan Southern 24¼@28@27¾; Rock Island 79¼@80@80¼@80; closing 79¾@80; Reading 48¼@49@49½@49⅜; Toledo 44¾@45¾@45¾; Galena 90@90¾@91; Panama 107¾@108; Pacific Mail 80@80¼@81; Hudson River 31¼@31¾; and Michigan Southern preferred 52¼@53½@54@53¾. On the Bond list, the market was active for Missouris at 83¾@¾ cent.; Virginias at 92, and La Crosse Land Grant at 33@32¾ ℔ cent. The New-York State Loan of 5 ℔ cent., advertised by the Canal Board to be awarded on the 26th of June, $1,500,000, on part renewal of $3,050,000 falling due July 1, is to run to Oct. 1, 1868, being a ten-year loan.

The balances subject to draft in the various depositories of the General Government at the close of April, amount to $4,875,421. It is understood that of the $20,000,000 Treasury Notes authorized by Congress, only $8,000,000 are now outstanding, viz.: $3,000,000 of the original six millions issued at 3 ℔ cent., and $5,000,000 awarded at the various rates of interest on 15th March.

The following is a comparative statement of the cash duties received at this port for the past month, and for the same month of the previous years 1855, '56, '57:

April.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Value of merchandise in warehouse 1st of month	$485,291	$1,003,075	$1,456,700
Received in warehouse from foreign ports	314,832	226,910	30,091
Received in warehouse from other districts	34,470	76,555	15,619
Withdrawn for consumption	277,410	233,468	257,213
Withdrawn for transportation	5,533	40,455	14,933
Withdrawn for export	30,592	1,002	5,285
Value of merchandise in warehouse last of mo.	521,248	1,031,585	1,224,899
Entered for consumption from foreign port	1,173,856	656 703	374,099
Free merch'dise entered	263,214	206,997	215,104
1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Duties rec'd. April	$228,983	$385 736	$237,869	$117,582
Prev. 3 mo's	958,711	952,756	1,024,810	497.976
Total	$1,187,694	$1,337 992	$1,262,679	$615,558

☞ **Ohio Trust and Hamilton and Dayton.**

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of April 30, reports that:

"At the time the Trust Company failed, Mr. LUDLOW, the New-York partner, had in charge a large amount of the Hamilton and Dayton Company's Bonds, deposited by the Company. These Bonds suffered the fate of other securities deposited with that party, *having been hypothecated.*"

You are requested to say that the Bonds referred to were purchased by Mr. LUDLOW, for himself and other parties directly and indirectly connected with the Railroad Company, *and were left with him for hypothecation*, and ultimately several large sums were thus raised and applied to the purchase, and upon the repayment of the loans, by the various parties in interest, the Bonds will be surrendered.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—MAY 1.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Ave. am't of Specie.	Ave. am't of Circula'n.	Aver. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$7,345,383	$2 034 810	$243.015	$6,147,914
Artisans' Bank	817,089	136,998	89 639	485,136
Atlantic Bank	534,101	95,981	94,194	315,682
Bk. of America	4,839,139	4,309,662	98 671	7,175,932
Bk. of Commerce	10,483,104	4,364,948	1 975	7,588,756
Bk. of Commw'th	974,425	292,246	102,923	1,071,146
Bk. of New-York	4,057,528	904,154	360,593	3,246,567
Bk. of N. America	1,676,453	299,206	85,413	1,462,083
Bk. of Republic	3,649,002	1,048 048	151,397	3,558,060
Bk. St. New-York	3,312,731	1,103,741	309,793	3,031,047
Broadway Bank	2,143,640	556,181	228,924	1,908,966
Bull's Head Bank	333,147	25,434	103 664	271,874
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,432,371	378,460	195,313	1,062,649
Chatham Bank	808,433	62,188	102,610	271,094
Chemical Bank	1,884,486	816,030	271,522	1,963,644
Citizens' Bank	697,284	105,940	153 978	547,588
City Bank	1,737,115	839,457	16.738	1,902,661
Continental Bank	3,024,573	1,438 684	109,224	3,290,728
Corn Exch. Bank	1,357,738	462,670	128,686	1,381 980
East River Bank	196,597	28,344	4,461	69,259
Fulton Bank	1,644 594	357,241	136,635	1,548,745
Greenwich Bank	686,594	158,355	118,392	536,045
Grocers' Bank	266,890	51,713	14,899	89,071
Hanover Bank	1,315.644	318,929	92,096	892,406
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,504,658	332,347	205,312	1,590,859
Irving Bank	807,479	228,737	106,151	803 410
Leather Man. Bk.	2,017,635	340,836	212,901	1 545,109
Manhattan Co	4,162,964	1,688,136	338,853	3 883,936
Marine Bank	843,460	185 349	99,337	1,035,084
Market Bank	1,651,650	265 842	170,455	1,240,575
Mechanics' Bank	3,744,039	1,076,695	251,867	3,559 767
Mech. B'g Ass'n	177,064	142,079	13 675	189,733
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	733.626	104,656	122 429	524.801
Mercantile Bank	2,586,486	543,118	34,935	2,263,456
Merchants' Bank	4,212,559	2,862.793	219.958	5 732.698
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,993,500	409,167	128,382	1,417,101
Metropolitan Bk.	6 697,158	1,649,287	227,468	6,004.058
Nassau Bank	1,372,748	244 545	104,501	974,209
National Bank	2,364,236	303,022	143 656	1,375 460
N. Y. County Bk.	363,687	30,321	90.160	261,093
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	367,868	46,886	196,927	117 265
N. Y. Exch. Bank	244 876	24,483	118 824	248,280
Ocean Bank	1 456,190	281.754	93.56'	1,104.485
Oriental Bank	537.930	121,645	102,506	412,455
Pacific Bank	1,038 432	172,875	129,705	853,016
Park Bank	4,079,281	1,070,941	191,127	3,608 755
People's Bank	579 367	86,703	104,700	420,647
Phenix Bank	3,047 883	862,080	67,224	2,684,448
St. Nicholas Bank	985,488	244,419	94,216	657.794
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,155,684	231,343	184,602	740 873
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,985 824	527,343	98,833	2,222 948
Tradesmen's Bank	1,064,937	172,156	77,454	853,078
Union Bank	3,183.928	644,718	178,048	2,728,046

BANK FOOTINGS.

Loans	$111,868,456	Circulation	$7.431 814
Specie	35,064,214	Deposits	98,438,506

LOANS ON LAST STATEMENT.

	April 24.		April 24.
Amer. Ex. Bank	$7,455,180	Manhattan Co	$4,089,633
Artisans' Bank	807,612	Marine Bank	840,030
Atlantic Bank	523,837	Market Bank	1,634,562
Bk. of America	4,669,921	Mechanics' Bank	3,569,310
Bk. of Commerce	10,788,445	Mech. B'g Assoc'n.	338,439
Bk. of Commw'th	972,605	Mech. & Trad. Bk.	772,080
Bk. of New-York	4,136,349	Mercantile Bank	2,368,949
Bk. of N. America	1,682,496	Merchants' Bank	3 899,037
Bk. of Republic	3,789,017	Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,004,234
Bk. St. New-York	3,289,162	Metropolitan Bank	6,719,524
Broadway Bank	2,132,723	Nassau Bank	1,351,523
Bull's Head Bank	312,591	National Bank	2,492,797
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,407,046	N. Y. County Bk.	344,092
Chatham Bank	806,166	N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	359,114
Chemical Bank	1,883,817	N. Y. Exch. Bank	236,123
Citizens' Bank	685 598	Ocean Bank	1,457,405
City Bank	1,648,856	Oriental Bank	512,271
Continental Bank	3,036.784	Pacific Bank	984,405
Corn Exch. Bank	1,307.331	Park Bank	3,819,626
East River Bank	203,173	People's Bank	563,902
Fulton Bank	1,482,127	Phenix Bank	3,057,109
Greenwich Bank	661,909	St. Nicholas Bank	953,243
Grocers' Bank	281,897	Seventh Ward Bk.	1,156,958
Hanover Bank	1,298 536	Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,993,377
Imp. & Traders' Bk.	2,465,393	Tradesmen's Bank	1,056,114
Irving Bank	808,661	Union Bank	3,279,862
Leather Man. Bk.	1,912,688		
Total			$111,003,476

Money Circular for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 3, 1858.

There are no prominent features to notice in the past week. The news which we have received from Europe since our last advices of 27th April is unimportant in commercial matters, and the position of our market is without change. The same superabundance of money continues to rule, also the same dullness in business generally, absence of speculation at the Stock Exchange, and very limited demand for investment securities. The accumulation of capital, however, produces firmer prices, and our quotations, particularly those of railroad shares, show an advance. To-day there is a little more activity. State Stocks—There has been a moderate movement in Missouri 6s, with a rise of ¾ ℔ cent. Otherwise the transactions have been small. A few Ohio 6s of 1860 at ¼; Virginia 6s at 1, and Tennessee 6s at ⅛ ℔ cent. advance. City Bonds—In these securities we have only to mention sales of Brooklyn 6s, at 1 ℔ cent. advance. Railroad Bonds—The following are quoted ex interest of 1st May: New-York Central 6s, Galena and Chicago 2d Mortgage, Harlem 3d Mortgage, Hudson River 3d Mortgage, and Milwaukee and Mississippi 2d Mortgage. Transactions have been small, and prices have risen ⅛@¾ ℔ cent. Illinois Central Constructions are 1¾, and La Crosse and Milwaukee Land Grant bonds 2 ℔ cent. higher. The various issues of the Erie Railroad have been dull, but with a rise of 1½ on the 7s of 1871: 2½ on those of 1875: 1½ on the 2d Mortgage, and 2 ℔ cent on the 3d Mortgage. In Railroad shares there has been a general advance, but with very limited transactions. The rise is 2 ℔ cent in Erie, 2 in New-York Central, 2 in Reading, 4 in Chicago and Rock Island, 2¼ in Cleveland and Toledo, 3 in Galena and Chicago, 3¾ in Michigan Southern, and 5¾ in do. preferred. Milwaukee and Mississippi shares have been active, and touched 28⅛, closing at 31½. Money is still more abundant. Short loans are made principally at from 4 to 6 ℔ cent. For first-class paper the rate is 4@7 ℔ cent.; very little is done out of Bank. (Signed) DE COPPET & CO.

Charleston Banks.

From the Charleston Courier, April 29.

We took the pains to obtain this forenoon from our city banks, who courteously furnished the information, their respective conditions to-day in circulation, deposits and specie. These are the most important items, and the statement is a fortnight in advance of the Comptroller-General's report. The latter, too, will embrace only the average on the respective points for the whole month of April. But the following table gives them as they are of this date:

	Circulation.	Deposits.	Specie.
*Bank of Charleston	$225,000	$600,000	$240,000
Railroad Bank	610,000	69,000	135,000
Plant. and Mechanics'	465,000	218,000	148,000
Far. and Exchange	685,000	124,000	158,000
*State Bank	85,000	325,000	74,000
*Union Bank	65,000	191,000	63,000
Bank of S. Carolina	74,000	181,000	45,000
Bank of the State of South Carolina	1,706 000	793,000	73,000
People's Bank	545,000	151,000	95,000
Total	$3,460,000	$2,117,000	$1,038,000

Those marked with a * are specie-paying.

Real Estate.... MONDAY, May 3.

Under foreclosure, Mr. A. H. MULLER sold the two-story brick house and lot south side Twenty-first-street, 90 feet east of Second-avenue, lot 20x92, for $2 000. CHARLES E. STRONG, referee.

Mr. GUS. A. CONOVER has commenced excavating the 33-feet lot east side Fifth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, with a view to erect either one large $40,000 house, or two small ones. He will probably decide in favor of the smaller size, as being a safer investment. Mr. CONOVER has recently bought of Mr. HENRY COGGILL the 45-feet front on the west side of Madison-avenue, adjoining the seller's grounds on the corner of Thirty-eighth-street. Without stating what he paid, we will simply say that a full lot in this location is worth about $8,000.

Those who are not familiar with the progress of improvements above Forty-third-street will be surprised to learn that not only the whole of Forty-seventh-street, on both sides, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, has been built up with nearly finished brown-stone-front houses, but that the following improvements are either completed or nearly so, on the block between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, to wit: On the south side of Fifty first-street, commencing west side of Eighth-avenue, Messrs. ONDERDONK and FINLY have finished and sold a row of three-story, English basement, brick houses, about 20x45 feet, with 25-feet court-yards, valued at about $6,500 each. Also, next adjoining, with like courts, 10 more high stoops, of a little larger size, valued at about $7,000. The whole makes a very neat and pleasant-looking row. Mr. ONDERDONK is the same builder who, two years ago, finished ten or a dozen 14 or 15 feet brown-stone houses north side Fifty-second-street, 100 feet east of Eighth-avenue, worth some $5,500 or $6,000 each. Mr. O.'s style of small houses is in great demand, and he should be encouraged. The only objection that can be urged against them is, that they are too far up town; but, in 25 years, Fifty-first-street will be down town instead of up.

Also, in the rear of the above houses, and on the north side of Fiftieth-street, west of Eighth-avenue, Mr. C. O. BILLINGS has nearly completed thirty three-story, high stoop, basement and cellar, brown stone houses, with all the improvements, 19.2 by 50 feet. Most of them, we are informed, are sold. They make a very imposing show for this part of the town. Valued at about $8,000. Full lots valued here at about $2,500.

We hope yet to live to see two-story brick houses built, and of a size too small for more than one family.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 3.

FLOUR quiet and firm. WHEAT dull, $1 08@$1 12; White, $1 15@$1 25. CORN less active, 69c.@70c. WHISKY steady. PROVISIONS unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 3.

FLOUR dull at $4 25@$4 37½. WHEAT steady. CORN higher—Yellow 65c.@66c. PROVISIONS dull and drooping. Bulk Shoulders, 6¼c.@7c.

OSWEGO, Monday, May 3—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. Sales at $3 75@$4 for common to extra State. WHEAT—A shade easier. Sales 24,000 bushels at 77c. for Chicago Spring, delivered, and 87c. for Red Winter Indiana. CORN quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and drooping: Wheat 10c. to New-York. *Lake Imports to-day*—15,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports* —2,500 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 600 bushels Barley, 600 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Monday, May 3—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. Sales 800 bbls. at $4@$4 25 for good to choice Extras. WHEAT lower; sales 2,000 bush. Chicago Spring at 72c., before the receipt of the steamer's news, and 5,000 bushels Milwaukee Club afterwards at the same price. CORN scarce and steady. OATS lower; sales 12,000 bushels at 33½c.@34c. WHISKY lower; sales 400 bbls. at 19c. ℔ gallon. CANAL FREIGHTS lower—Wheat 13c. to New-York, and 11c. to Albany and Troy. *Lake Imports for the 48 hours ending at noon to-day*—8,000 bbls Flour; 75,000 bushels Wheat; 7,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports for the same time*—4,000 bbls. Flour; 71,000 bushels Wheat; 12,000 bushels Corn; 24,000 bushels Oats. Wind East

The receipts here of Flour to the 1st of May are 154,819 bbls., against 93,146 bbls. last year, up to the 1st of June; and the deliveries of Wheat to the 1st of May are 692,356 bushels, against 744,671 bushels up to the 1st of June last year.

ALBANY, Monday, May 3—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Demand steady, but market not active. Sales at $4 25@$6 for common State to extra Genesee. Receipts fair. WHEAT very quiet. Sales in small parcels at $1 14 for White Indiana. CORN in fair demand. Sales in car lots at 76c. 2676½c. A boat load, to arrive, was sold at 74c. OATS quiet. Sales for retail at 44½c. ℔ measure. BARLEY—Some receipts by Canal. Sales of Canada East, afloat, at 65c. WHISKY, 21c.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, Monday, May 3.

BEEVES—Holders firm. Sales 600 head of a better quality than last week for Eastern demand at $4 50@$5 50. SHEEP dull at $4 50@$5 50, live weight—2,500 head on sale. Freight for Beeves by propellers 25c., and by barge and railroad 50c. Receipts of Cattle for the week ending to-day—3,056 Beeves, 3,219 Sheep, 7,950 Hogs.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Monday.—First Board*—$1,100 City 6s, 96; $4,500 do., 101⅛; $1,000 Passenger Railroad, 7s, 64; $7,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '89, 80¾; $1 000 Lehigh Valley Railroad 6s, 78¾; $7,000 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 68⅝; $4,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 73; $1,000 do., '96, 67; 6 Little Schuylkill Railroad, 30; 150 Elmira Railroad, 12¾; 39 Lehigh Navigation, 51⅜; 27 Lehigh Scrip, 93; 300 Reading Railroad, 24⅛; 550 do., 24⅜; 1 Morris Canal Preferred, 100¼; 17 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 10¾; 17 Pennsylvania Railroad, 42⅝; 300 Long Island Railroad, 12¾; 1 City Passenger Railroad, 52½; 32 Lebanon Valley Railroad, 23¾; 30 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 96; 27 Girard Bank, 10¾; 3 Northern Bank Kentucky, 116¾.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 114⅜; Philadelphia 6s, 96@96¼; Philadelphia R. R. 6s, 94@96¼; Philadelphia 6s, new, 101¾@101¾; Pennsylvania 5s, 87¾@88; Reading Railroad, 24¾@24¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 72@74; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s '44, 88@90; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '88, 67@67½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42½@42¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, 86¾@100; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 85@85¼; Morris Canal Consolidated 46¾@47¾; Morris Canal Pref'd, 100¼@100½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 59@59¾; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 59@59¾; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 8¾@8¾; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 13¼@13½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 12¾@13¼; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 1st mort., 65@66; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mort., 50¼@52; Long Island, 12¾@12½; Girard Bank, 10¾@10¾; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 52¾@52½; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 10@10¾; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 87¾@87¾; Mine Creek, ¾@¾; Cattawissa Railroad, 7¾@7½; Lehigh Zinc, 1¾@1¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES.	FOR	DATE.
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	May 5
Edinburg	New-York	Glasgow	May 5
Sangarco	New-York	Liverpool	May 7
Ericsson	New-York	Bremen	May 8

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburg	Glasgow	New-York	April 14
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	April 21
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	April 24
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	April 28
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	April 28
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	May 1

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Moses Taylor	New-York	Aspinwall	May 5

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Richmond, &c.—Mrs. C. Smith, child and servant, M. C. Freeman, Mrs. Doane and 2 children, P. Foley, C. C. Carpenter, F. Russ and lady, M. Bowen, Wm. Scott, Mrs. Belcher, Mrs. and Miss Thatcher, H. G. Robinson, W. Falconer, Capt. A. Foster, lady and 2 children, Mrs. G. W. Hadney and 2 children, Edwd. Mitchell, R. J. White, John Wade, Mrs. S. A. Freeman, G. W. Cruser, Jno. Friedell, and 19 in the steerage.

In bark J. J. Cobb, from Havana—A. McKever, F. Martola, Mrs. Slocum.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 56 | Sun sets..... 6 58 | Moon rises..... 0 22

High Water—This Day.

Sandy Hook 12 02 | Gov. Island. 12 47 | Hell Gate..... 2 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, May 3

Cleared.

Steamship Empire City, Griffin, Havana. M. O. Roberts. Ships Indiana, Coffin, New-Orleans, Wm. T. Frost; Helen Austin, Garrick, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Barks C. Brewer, Dean, Mobile, N. H. Brigham; Burlington, Keene, Marseilles, C. C. Duncan; R. A. Allen, Robbins, Savannah, Demill & Co.

Brig St. Clara, Pendleton, Eastport, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners W. A. Newell, Morgan, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; B. Flanner, Applegit, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; San Jacinto, Chamberlain, Plymouth, A. S. Peck & Co.; Sea Bird, Carron, Newbern, Jonas Smith & Co.; G. A. Godwin, Fairchild, Fernandina, Jonas Smith & Co.; Georgia, Chandler, St. Croix, &c., Walsh, Carver & Chase; Col. Satterly, Pilot, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Medora, Ireland, Washington, Telfair & Horn; West Wind, Saunders, Cienfuegos, I. B. Gager.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlum & Pleasants.

Ship Mary Carson, (Br.,) Williams, Glasgow March 25, with water-pipes to master.

Ship Daylight, of Cohasset, Holbrook, Calcutta, left Sand Heads, Jan. 18, lingseed, &c., John Bates, of Boston.

Bark G. W. Horton, Ulmer, Remedios, April 22, sugar and tobacco. Walsh, Carver and Chase sailed in company with ship Moro Castle for London. In the lat. of 32.20, lon. 78.30, took a squall from the South, which shifted instantly to NE., which hove the vessel on her beam ends, and while in that situation, the topsails were blown into ribbons, and the foresail, mainsail and spanker from the yards. Lost jibboom, sprung head of foremast, carried away the head of topmast, which took the topgallantmast with it. While under bare poles, the lee side of the house, cabins and companion way were under water. On the 28th, it moderated. Repaired sails and proceded.

Bark Lara, (Brem.,) Wilmsen, Bremen March 30, with mdse. and 140 passenger to H. Koop.

Bark Isaac R. Davis, (of Philadelphia,) Hand, Palermo March 4 passed Gibraltar March 18, with fruit to master. Experienced heavy westerly gales, split sails, &c.

Bark Stampede, Lewis, Cienfuegos April 12, with sugar to master.

Bremem bark Union, Harstmann, Bremen, March 29, Mdze and 212 passengers, Hennings, Muller & Gosling. April 5, lat. 59° 20', long. 11° 47', spoke ship Hermann, from Bremen for New-Orleans. April 19, lat. 43° 38', lon. 47° 30', spoke bark (Hanovarian,) Wursata, from Newcastle for New-York.

Bark J. J. Cobb, Peterson, Havana April 20, with sugar, &c., to Mora Bros. and Navarro. Had heavy weather.

Brig Penguin, (Br.,) Ingham, Bermuda April 24, with potatoes to Middleton & Co.

Brig Pocomocket, (of Beverly,) Haskell, Charleston 10 ds., with lumber to master. April 23, off Hatteras, spoke brig Speedwell, Trenton, for New-York.

Brig Samson, (of Mystic,) Briggs, St. Marks April 14, with cotton, &c., to Brodie & Pettes. April 26, lat. 32 44, lon. 76, in a squall from N. W., was hove on her beam-ends, carried away foreyard, split sails, &c.

Brig Beagle, (Br.,) Baxter, Bahia March 25, with coffee to Howland & Aspinwall. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Ocean Wave of Boston, Martin, Cardenas April 20, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Been 8 ds. N of Hatteras.

Brig Ocean Traveller, of Sedgewick, Sargent, Guanico, P. R., April 15, sugar, &c., Thomson & Hunter. Left brig Hannah Balch, of Boston, Matthews, for New-York in 5 or 6 days.

Brig Princess Royal, (Br.) Pearman, Bermuda, April 23, with potatoes and tomatoes to W. A. F. Davenport. The ship Albatross, from Boston, arr. 20th, to load the cargo of the ship Splendid, abandoned.

Brig Pride of the Sea, (clipper, formerly schr.,) Buckminster, Palermo 40